

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 4043.

SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1905.

PRICE
THREEPENCE
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN, ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, W.

LECTURE ARRANGEMENTS AFTER EASTER, 1905.

TUESDAYS. Lecture Hour, 5 o'clock.

Prof. L. G. MIALL, D.Sc. F.R.S., Fellerian Professor of Physiology, R.I., and Professor of Biology, Leeds University. THREE LECTURES on 'The Study of Extinct Animals,' on TUESDAYS, May 2, 9, 16.

Rev. HENRY G. WOODS, D.D., the Master of the Temple. THREE LECTURES on 'Velazquez,' 1. The Young Velazquez, 2. The Court Portrait Painter; 3. The Impressionist. On TUESDAYS, May 23, 30, June 6.

THURSDAYS. Lecture Hour, 5 o'clock.

Prof. Sir JAMES DEWAR, M.A. LL.D. D.Sc. F.R.S. M.R.I., Fellerian Professor of Chemistry, R.I. THREE LECTURES on 'Flame,' on THURSDAYS, May 4, 11, 18.

Prof. J. A. FLEMING, M.A. D.Sc. F.R.S. M.R.I. Professor of Electrical Engineering in University College, London. (The Tyndall Lectures.) THREE LECTURES on 'Electromagnetic Waves,' on THURSDAYS, May 25, June 1, 8.

SATURDAYS. Lecture Hour, 3 o'clock.

Prof. MARSHALL WARD, D.Sc. F.R.S. Professor of Botany in the University of Cambridge. TWO LECTURES on 'Moulds and Mouldiness,' on SATURDAYS, May 6, 13.

JAMES GEORGE FRAZER, Esq. D.O.L. LL.D. LL.D. Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. TWO LECTURES on 'The Evolution of the Kingship in Early Society,' on SATURDAYS, May 20, 27.

A. HENRY SAVAGE LANDOR, Esq. M.R.I. TWO LECTURES on 'Exploration in the Philippines,' on SATURDAYS, May 27, June 3, 10.

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The FRIDAY EVENING MEETINGS will be resumed on MAY 5 at 8 p.m., when Prof. HENRY B. ARMSTRONG will give a Discourse on 'Problems Underlying Nutrition.' Succeding Discourses will probably be given by Prof. E. FOX NICHOLS (of Columbia University), Sir CHARLES ELIOT, K.C.M.G., Prof. J. W. BAKER (of Heidelberg University), Mr. GEORGE HENSCHEL, Sir WILLIAM H. WHITE, K.C.B., and other Gentlemen. To these Meetings Members and their Friends only are admitted.

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The Professors will meet at the School for the Examination of the Testimonials on SATURDAY, May 27 next.

April 14, 1905.

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The EDUCATION COMMITTEE of the RHONDDA URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL invite applications for the Office of DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION. The person appointed will be required to devote the whole of his time to the duties of the Office, and to reside within the area of the Council. The salary will be 400l. per annum. Candidates must have had actual experience in similar positions and in practical teaching, as well as in the performance of the several duties set out in the Council's prescribed list.—Applications, marked 'Appointment of Director of Education,' accompanied by not more than three Testimonials, to be delivered to the undersigned, from whom a list of the duties can be obtained, on or before MONDAY, May 1, 1905. Canvassing, directly or indirectly, is prohibited, and will be a disqualification.

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LITERATURE

Studies in Prose and Verse. By Arthur Symons. (Dent & Co.)

MR. ARTHUR SYMONS is one of the few critics who use literature as a sieve for the sifting of their own temperament. "I am interested only in first principles," he says, but he quickly qualifies the statement by explaining that, "to study first principles, one must wait for them till they are made flesh." He himself is the first of his "first principles," and it is the selective soul in his own flesh which chooses the things that enable it to express its sensations and moods and postures. When the choice is sure the style flows like a whispered confession; when it is uncertain the style stammers in a wavering pain. It is not easy to define the faint charm of this prose. It steals upon the senses like a fine odour, fading while it invades, invading while it fades; or it might be compared to the shadowy image of moving clouds in a quiet lake, for it is half a shadow and half an image of the vague emotions marching through the mind. In spite of all that has been written about style, it remains a mystery that defies exact analysis. When we have eliminated all the characteristics due to artifice, the verbal tricks and affectations, the conscious reiterations of phrase, there is still left an undiscovered element which eludes the coarser tests.

What is it? We might define it as personality overheard. For in the act of expression the mind unconsciously colours the vehicle of words, just as in the act of speaking the mind unconsciously colours the voice. How this colouring is transferred to the verbal rhythm we cannot tell, but we feel that it resides in the rhythm and not in the mechanical choice of words, or in the deliberate weaving of the pattern in the

web of language. This secret rhythm cannot be taught. It cannot be analyzed. It is the product of a spiritual process. Behind the conscious brain sits a shaping force which makes the words move to a soundless measure, to a tune inaudible. If we could identify that central force in the citadel of egoism we could snare the very secret of life itself, for it is life, the same life that reveals itself in the dyes of sunset and moonrise, in the conscious grace of leaves and flowers, in the cry of the wind, in the grey rods of rain, and in all the shifting shows of the universe.

These essays deal with many names and themes—Balzac, Mérimée, Gautier, De Quincey, Hawthorne, Pater, Stevenson, John Addington Symonds, William Morris, Guy de Maupassant, Daudet, Hubert Crackanthorpe, Robert Buchanan, Oscar Wilde, Gabriele d'Annunzio, George Meredith, Zola, Tolstoy, and Gorki. They are full of fine and subtle thought and freshly delicate appreciation. They reveal a peculiar mastery of shades and vague tones. But it is not chiefly of their critical value that we desire to speak, for we are more keenly fascinated by the aroma of idiosyncrasy which they exhale. It is not so very important, after all, whether one agrees or disagrees with another man's attitude towards another man. Criticism might be defined, indeed, as the art of attitudes, and it is not desirable to establish a rigid uniformity in the way in which we endure and enjoy the blows of genius. Each man ought to possess his own Shakespeare in his own breast. We may be sure that the Shakespeare of Shakespeare was different from the Shakespeare of Mr. Sidney Lee or of Prof. Bradley. The man of genius is all things to all men, not one thing to all or one, and not all things to one or all.

It is possible to care less for the formulation of abstract accuracies than for the disclosures of imaginative experience. These disclosures enable us to surprise the privacies of poverty as well as the privacies of wealth, and we relish Mr. Symons's failure in the apprehension of Mr. Stephen Phillips as keenly as his success in the apprehension of Mr. Yeats. He sees nothing good in the one and nothing bad in the other, yet we feel that an accident of adjustment might have led him to see nothing bad in the one and nothing good in the other. For the most judicious critic is a prey to the whims of circumstance and the caprice of environment. There are moods in which a dandelion fills us with ecstasy, just as there are moods in which a violet pierces us with disgust. The mystery of this inner persuasion eludes our brain. A touch, and we are captured by a distaste or an obsession; a breath, and we are overwhelmed by an idolatry. Then our pride turns our momentary mood into a judgment, and the vice of consistency resists the modifying recoil. Fluidity of impression is hard to come by, and most of us fall into a polished gelidity of opinion. We are deluded by a false unity, forgetting that art is not science, and poetry is more fluctuant than algebra, that each soul is a multi-personal complexity, and that the thought of yesterday is a caricature of the thought

of to-day. In his study of Oscar Wilde Mr. Symons points out subtly that Wilde

"made for himself many souls, souls of intricate pattern and elaborate colour, webbed into infinite tiny cells, each the home of a strange perfume, perhaps a poison. Every soul had its own secret, and was secluded from the soul which had gone before it or was to come after it. And this showman of souls was not always aware that he was juggling with real things, for to him they were no more than the coloured glass balls which the juggler keeps in the air, catching them one after another."

Is not this the tragedy of every artist who tries to transmute life into visible or audible form? Is it not the tragedy of the critical artist who endeavours to formulate those impressions which are the adventures of the soul among the formulated impressions of other artists? As the soul suffers its perpetual sea-change into something rich and strange, the old impressions fade into anachronisms, and the spiritual alchemy of the new experience derides the old. Mr. Symons does homage to this fundamental truth by carefully dating each of these essays, thereby hinting that the attitude of 1900 is not necessarily the attitude of 1905, and that the soul is but a varying phase of ephemeral feeling.

He is essentially modern in his passion for the outline of sensation, and in his revolt against the outline of action. He hates abstract ideas, and he winces at the touch of exteriority. He realizes that the kingdom of life is within us, and he turns away from the meaningless violence of events. The battle of Mukden is to the soul that gazes on itself an irrelevant noise less significant than the sound of far thunder, and this spiritual isolation explains the ferocity of Mr. Symons's attack on newspapers. The newspaper, he fiercely says, is

"an open sewer, running down each side of the street, and displaying the foulness of every day, day by day, morning and evening. Everything that, having once happened, has ceased to exist, the newspaper sets before you, beating the bones of the buried without pity, without shame, without understanding."

Mr. Symons is stung by the energy of humanity. He does not see the Gargantuan humour of it all. He does not perceive that the comedy of the artist is as humorous as that of the man of action, and that it is as fine a joke to spend your life looking into your soul as it is to spend it in looking out of it at the harlequinade of other souls. He does not suspect the jest hidden in a man of genius like Gabriele d'Annunzio, although he sees the jest brandished publicly by Mr. Andrew Carnegie. But this is the very antinomy of humour, and he would be a rash man who should decide which is the more gorgeous fool—the man who is bemused by the shadows of the physical world outside us, or the man who is bemused by the shadows of the spiritual world within us. There is a harmony in these mysteries, and probably it is best achieved by a delicate compromise between the kingdom that is within and the kingdom that is without. The grand tragedy of life is that we die before we can arrive at the perfect state of equilibrium. Mr. Symons, like most of our modern decadents, is an imaginative voluptuary. For him nothing exists save

in the mind. His criticism is, accordingly, sensitive rather than sweeping, delicate rather than robust.

He is the antithesis of Macaulay, being most felicitous in praise and least felicitous in blame. His voice loses its feminine sweetness when he scolds. He is acutely miserable in the presence of such writers as Robert Buchanan and Mr. Stephen Phillips. His misery is nervously imaginative rather than logical; it is like the misery of a man who hates cats. His temperament is that of the intellectual gourmet whose palate craves for the exotic and the bizarre. He is not fascinated by the great full-blooded giants of literature. His vivid little portrait of Ernest Dowson aches with life's keen pain—the sting of hot tears dropping on human flesh; but as a rule he writes with a cold hand, and yet his coldness is not reticence. It is coldness of blood rather than coldness of manner, a chilly temperament dominating an eager brain. By a whim of paradox, this cold temperament is full of curiosity about life, and the best of these essays is the penetrating study of Balzac. It is in the novels of Balzac that he feels "the shock of life." Here is his admirable plea for a return to Balzac's method:—

"Since Stendhal, novelists have persuaded themselves that the primary passions are a little common, or noisy, or a little heavy to handle, and they have concerned themselves with passions tempered by reflection, and the sensations of elaborate brains. It was Stendhal who substituted the brain for the heart as the battle-place of the novel—not the brain as Balzac conceived it, a motive-force of action, the mainspring of passion, the force by which a nature directs its accumulated energy, but a sterile sort of brain, set at a great distance from the heart, whose rhythm is too faint to disturb it."

This passage is significant, for it shows that even our subtlest symbolist is "half sick of shadows."

The Romance of Savoy: Victor Amadeus II. and his Stuart Bride. By the Marchesa Vitelleschi. 2 vols. (Hutchinson & Co.)

THE connexion of the Stewarts with the house of Savoy was no doubt the Marchesa Vitelleschi's main inducement to put this book before the British public. But apart from dynastic considerations, the reign of Victor Amadeus II., Duke of Savoy and first King of Sardinia, is interesting to historical students for two reasons. If it was Victor Amadeus's son who really began the policy of eating up Italy like an artichoke, it was his father whose astute diplomacy and military and administrative ability made this possible by freeing Savoy from the clutches of France. And although the present royal family of Italy is descended from a younger branch, the house of Savoy is the trunk from which it springs. Had it not been for the successful resistance of Victor Amadeus II. to the tyranny of Louis XIV., and the tenacity with which his successors of the elder branch clung to the position which he had won, Sardinia, in the persons of Charles Albert and Victor Emmanuel II., would not have been able to claim the primacy of Italy when the time came for union and headship. The Marchesa

has had access to both the French and Sardinian archives, and enjoyed the valuable co-operation of the late Monsignore Lanza, Court chaplain to the King of Italy; and she has not wanted encouragement and assistance in the highest quarters. The result is that her book as a dynastic record and a picture of Court life is all that could be wished, though in some other respects it may be found defective.

The tone throughout is decidedly legitimist, and some of the general historical statements are somewhat loose. In the first chapter, which is chiefly concerned with Henrietta Anne, Duchess of Orleans, who was the mother of Victor Amadeus's first wife, the traditional view as to her death is repeated in face of its recent discrediting by scientific evidence. The death of Henrietta's elder daughter, Marie Louise, wife of Charles II. of Spain, is also, with even less foundation, confidently attributed to poison.

We do not quite understand why the secret Treaty of Dover (which was certainly not in its entirety "signed by the English ministers") should be said to have "detracted considerably from the prestige" of Louis XIV., whatever may have been the case with regard to Charles II. It is surely stretching a point to charge Cromwell with having "fomented" the massacre of the Waldenses "in order to maintain his influence abroad," though he doubtless took advantage of the persecution to attempt that general union of Protestants the design of which Mazarin is rightly said to have foiled. The "days of the Guelphs and Ghibellines" seems an expression lacking in precision if intended to indicate an epoch in history; and who was "Sigismund, Emperor of Luxemburg"? Mr. Loftie, apparently, is the authority for the statement that the old Savoy Palace was destroyed by the rebels under Wat Tyler to show their vindictive sentiments towards the Duke of Lancaster for the protection he had afforded Wycliffe's followers from the rabble. Most of these things lie however, outside the main purview of the book, wherein the facts appear to be substantially accurate.

Certain peculiarities of diction betray deficient knowledge of English on the part of the author or the translator, if it has been found necessary to call in the latter. Should the latter be the case, no inkling of the fact is afforded the reader in the preface. The occurrence of some words seems to point to a translator's hand. But, again, we have such expressions as "expose" in the sense of *state, set forth*; "voyage" for a journey by land; and "conclusions for peace," which look as though they came from the pen of a foreigner.

Some of the phrasing would be explicable on either hypothesis, such as the frequent use of the word "combine," "combined," in a way in which no English writer ever employs it; "concerted to" for *agreed to*; "inseparable for," "suffer.....at," "tenure of conditions," "acquiescence on," "ignorant from," "attributed to be," and the curious sentence: "Never let a chance slip to deteriorate from the most sincere motives of others." If these slips, and many others we have noted, should be due to shortcomings in the process of translation, we cannot

compliment the publishers on the choice they have made; but on the alternative hypothesis they are easily explicable, and more readily overlooked.

Victor Amadeus II. was doubtless an able ruler, but we do not find him attractive as a man. The following appreciation of his character, which is accepted by the author as "accurate in the abstract," is scarcely flattering:—

"He was a prince with many good and an infinite number of bad qualities; he had a vivid imagination, wonderful memory, great facility for expressing his views, and serious application for [sic] affairs; he was led by ambition and a love of fame, to which he was assisted by unusual dexterity in hiding his designs. He had but small sense of justice, or enlarged views on things; he possessed greater brilliancy than solidity, a bad heart, and a strong feeling of hatred and ingratitude towards every one; his avarice was extended even to his mistresses; he had but little knowledge or sense of religion; his decisions were guided more by ostentation than unbiassed sincerity, and his judgment was perverted through his obstinacy; above all, he had a great love of his own opinions and contempt for those of others."

He made no scruple of sacrificing his subjects, the poor Waldenses, to the policy of the French king, which he was ready enough to combat in his personal interests; and when his elder son died he held the doctors responsible, charging them with neglect because the recovery predicted by the astrologers did not result from their efforts. And although his treatment by his son appears unnecessarily harsh, one cannot deny that his attempts to recover the power which he had himself voluntarily abdicated necessarily demanded firm measures. It is noteworthy that abdication developed into a kind of tradition with the Sardinian dynasty; three cases have occurred since that of Victor Amadeus II. All of them, however, unlike his, have been felicitous; the last was that of the father of Victor Emmanuel, the first King of Italy.

The picture of Victor Amadeus II. as a soldier may be quoted as a fair example of the Marchesa's style:—

"His appearance alone formed a striking picture as, seated on horseback, he surveyed the army under his command. An enormous wig fell in curls from under a three-cornered hat on to his shoulders; nothing escaped his restless blue eyes, that took note of all that was going on in the different quarters of the attack; his face bore traces of his recent illness, and his nose was slightly marked with the ineffaceable signs of smallpox; but there was no symptom of any relaxation of his wonderful vitality. Each time that the cannon boomed those near him overheard grumbling imprecations escape his lips in broken sentences against France; and as he muttered 'So France considers me her slave'—'He prohibited my journey to Venice'—'I am the hatred of Louvois,' he emphasized his grievances by striking the saddle with his fist. All the bitterness of the past years that, like a festering wound, had been eating into his soul found relief in these soliloquies."

An excellent little thumbnail sketch of Prince Eugene, his cousin and colleague, follows this.

In her chapters 'In the Waldensian Valley' (vol. i.) and 'The King and Queen of Sicily' (vol. ii.) the Marchesa gives evidence of some descriptive power. She

portrays the celebrations held on the anniversary of Charles Albert's emancipation of the Waldenses in 1848, as follows:—

"On that day the churches are filled to overflowing, the boys from the different schools march to the service headed by the masters and followed by their relations; and at the close of the pastor's address Psalms are sung and poetry declaimed, after which both masters and scholars then perambulate the village streets with fifes and drums; to each boy is given a pamphlet recording the glorious deeds of his forefathers. As evening falls over the valley, bonfires burn on every hill, after which the more sedate of the villagers scatter in happy groups bound for their homes, and the stillness of the afterglow is only broken by the voices of peasants chanting evening hymns as they wind their way up the narrow tracks, past foaming waterfalls and placid streams, to their cottage doors."

We wish we could find space for a passage relating to the above-mentioned "glorious deeds" (pp. 235-6), or for a selection from the author's account of the festivities which accompanied the proclamation of the Duke of Savoy's short-lived reign as King of Sicily. Another passage to which we may invite the attention of the curious reader is that in the first volume relating to the *Sindona* or holy shroud, last shown in public during the Turin Exhibition of 1898. We are told that it was mended for that occasion by the sister of King Humbert, who worked with gold needles for two hours in presence of four bishops.

Amongst the twenty-six full-page illustrations, the most notable are those representing the adoration of the shroud by the Duke and Duchess of Savoy, and the features of the Marchesa di Spigno, the latter reproduced for the first time from a portrait in the monastery of Santa Maria, Pinerolo. The Marchesa was the second wife and evil genius of Victor Amadeus. A fairly satisfactory index is annexed to the book.

In Unknown Africa. By Major P. H. G. Powell-Cotton. (Hurst & Blackett.)

MAJOR POWELL-COTTON'S book is chiefly concerned with sport—not, however, in the sense of that indiscriminate killing which makes some of the older travel-books such monotonous records of butchery. His object was to collect specimens for scientific purposes, and he carefully refrained from unnecessary slaughter, though forced to shoot suicidally-minded rhinoceroses with a frequency which quite bears out the statements of previous travellers as to the abundance of those animals in the Kenya country. He also took a great deal of trouble in securing photographs of live animals, with very fair results. We may mention more especially the Uganda kob on p. 253, and the waterbuck on p. 255. The Grant's gazelle on p. 435 would have made a very pleasing picture had it been larger—it is only an eighth-plate—and a little more clearly defined. But the best of the book, considered from this point of view, is the giraffe. The author was fortunate enough to secure not only two fine specimens (now mounted at South Kensington) of the five-horned variety discovered by Sir H. H.

Johnston near Mount Elgon, but also what turns out to be a new sub-species, since named after him. There are beautiful coloured drawings of both these animals. Before quitting this part of the subject we may refer the reader to a remarkable elephant story on p. 336, and the account on p. 379 of "the place where the elephants come to die," a curious rehabilitation of a supposed myth.

The route followed by Major Powell-Cotton was, first, by rail from Mombasa to Stony Athi, thence *via* Mounts Donyo Sabuk and Kenya to Lake Baringo, and through mountainous country to Mumias. From Mumias the general course taken was northward, till the Murosokar Hills and the upper waters of the Tarash were reached, when the party turned north-westward along the Dodonga Hills, and, after some difficulties with the wild tribes inhabiting them, pushed on to Loguren, where they found a friendly Latuka chief. From Tarangole, a few miles north-west of Loguren, they returned to the south-west, and reached the Nile at Nimule (or Lemli), by way of Obbo. Crossing the Nile, Major Powell-Cotton made his way to the Congo State station of Wadelai, and thence to Mahagi, on Lake Albert, intending to shoot in the forest country to the west, and also to explore the head-waters of the Ituri. But, finding that the game was strictly preserved—of which he had received not the slightest hint beforehand—over an area extending a month's journey from the station, he decided, as it was now the worst season of the year for shooting, to return to England by the Nile route. The whole of his travels covered a period of about twenty months.

The most interesting part of the book is that dealing with the cave-dwellers of Mount Elgon, and the little-known Suk and Turkana tribes, of whom, as well as of the Dodonga and the mysterious Tepeth (who have an uncanny reputation), some good photographs are included. The Elgon caves and their inhabitants were discovered by Joseph Thomson in 1883. He was unable to make a thorough exploration, but came to the conclusion (supported by the assertions of the people themselves) that the caves were the work of a long-vanished race, being clearly of artificial origin, while it was no less clear that the natives now living there, with the scanty resources at their command, would have found it utterly impossible to excavate them. Sir H. H. Johnston, on the other hand, who visited the caves in 1899, and found them "practically deserted," inclined to the view that they were natural cavities, perhaps slightly enlarged by the hand of man. Major Powell-Cotton sides with Thomson, the "innumerable chisel-marks" on the walls allowing, in his opinion, of no other conclusion. He was able to examine several caves, both inhabited and deserted, pretty thoroughly, and succeeded in making friends with the "Wongabuney" (Wangabuni?), as they appear to be called. The caves—in agreeable contrast to Sir H. H. Johnston's experience—were surprisingly sweet and clean, in spite of the sheep and goats habitually stalled there. The people, now that they enjoy some measure of protection against the raids of their

neighbours, and of passing caravans, are gradually leaving the caves, and building their huts in the plain. The account given of the British stations on the Nile is sad reading, and should be found instructive by those enthusiasts who think patriotism consists in advocating reckless extensions of territory. No doubt most of the evils complained of are due to understaffing and other manifestations of an economy, perhaps mistaken, perhaps simply unavoidable. But there are other things which ought not so to be. These columns are not the place to discuss them, yet we cannot help quoting one or two passages deserving careful attention:—

"One thing at Nimule struck me very forcibly, namely, the entire absence of native visitors to the civil station. In the posts which I have already described there was a constant succession of chiefs and their followers coming in on one pretext and another to see the white man. Here this appeared to be severely discountenanced. On my way to the Nile the different chiefs expressed strong aversion to going near Nimule, while the Kilio Sultan even described by pantomime that people who went there were put in chains and never came back, or else had their throats cut."

This is bad enough, and, whatever the cause, fatal to good government and friendly relations; but we find (apparently) a higher and more responsible official guilty of wanton discourtesy to native power, if nothing worse:—

"I found that Limoroo [the friendly Latuka chief referred to above] had just returned from Gondokoro, his first visit to a Government station, where it seemed he had met with scant courtesy. Moreover, in return for a gift of two fine elephant tusks, he had only received an old coat and a few other insignificant trifles. He told me that never again would he set foot in Gondokoro, where apparently the official did not know the difference between Latuka's Sultan who could put 10,000 spears in the field, and a trader's porter. From Macdonald he had evidently always met with his due, and it seems a pity that this man, who has invariably treated Europeans with respect, and whose influence extends over so wide an area, should have felt himself slighted, when a little tactful attention would have encouraged his loyalty to the white man."—P. 461.

The eulogies bestowed by Major Powell-Cotton on the Congo State stations of Dufile, Wadelai, and Mahagi may strike the reader as strange; but, without entering into controversial questions, we may point out, first, that these stations seem to be fortunate in their commandants; and, secondly, that the Nile territory, or Lado tenclave, being only leased, and not permanently occupied by the King of the Belgians, the concession system, which is at the root of so much of the mischief, is not in force there.

In an appendix are short vocabularies of Masai, Nandi, Turkana, and several other languages, but these consist solely of the names of animals, and are intended for the benefit rather of the sportsman than the philologist. In any case the system of spelling adopted is somewhat puzzling. In the Swahili column—the only one of which we are in a position to judge—some words are correct according to the standard usually adopted, while others appear to be spelt phonetically, after the fashion in vogue in the days of Mungo Park and Tuckey.

Thus we find "chartu," "Mbarwarla," "nearni" (for *nyani*), "kema" (for *kima*), "numebu," which is scarcely recognizable as *nyumbu*, and "M'bometu, wild dog," literally, "dog of the bush." Probably these were taken down by ear by Major Powell-Cotton himself, while the rest were written for him by a native, possibly the iniquitous Peter, whose schooling, little as it seems to have done for his moral character, would at least have qualified him for such a task. The languages given, with the exception of Swahili, however else they may be classified, are all non-Bantu. We may point out in passing what appears to be a slip on the author's part. He says (p. 477) that the *Bantu Kavirondo* originally came from the Obbo country. Surely the non-Bantu (Nilotic) Kavirondo are meant. See Sir H. H. Johnston's 'The Uganda Protectorate,' ii. 764-5.

The Register of Walter Giffard, Archbishop of York. Edited by William Brown. (Surtees Society.)

AMID the mass of valuable historical material, with but little dross, pertaining to the north of England, that the Surtees Society has issued, in over a hundred volumes, since its establishment in 1834, it is not a little strange that the episcopal registers of the great see of York have hitherto been neglected, with the exception of the register—or rather concise roll—pertaining to the Acts of Archbishop Gray, 1215-55. That roll was edited by the late Canon Raine as long ago as 1872, and it is satisfactory to find that this highly important work is now being resumed, after an interval of over thirty years. Of the next two archbishops, Boville and Ludham, no registers are extant. Walter Giffard, who ruled the see and province from 1266 to 1279, left behind him a far fuller chronicle of his work than did Walter Gray, though there are some obvious gaps. It is not a little curious to find that part of the 146 folios of this register is occupied with Giffard's acts when Bishop of Bath and Wells (1264-6). This portion has already been printed by the Somerset Record Society.

In consequence of Giffard continuing to serve as a fairly active member of the royal council whilst archbishop—although he resigned the chancellorship of the kingdom on leaving Bath and Wells—a number of documents of a more or less national character appear in his register. All the more important of these documents have, however, already been made public by the late Canon Raine in 'Letters from Northern Registers' and in the third volume of 'Historians of the Church of York,' both of which appeared some years ago in the Rolls Series. Mr. Brown, in editing this register, has adopted a wise course. The parts that have been already printed are not repeated, but in each of such cases exact reference is given to the place where the transcript will be found. All mere formal documents of a brief character, such as institutions, are given in a slightly abbreviated form in English; but everything else is set forth faithfully in extended

Latin. To facilitate reference, numbers have been prefixed to the documents, whilst the particular folio of the original appears in the margin. In the margin, too, is given a brief small-type English summary or heading of the contents of each Latin document. Only those who have tried their hand at such summaries know how difficult and tiresome is the work of appropriately wording these very brief generalizations, and Mr. Brown is to be congratulated on the thorough and successful way in which he has accomplished this part of his task.

The style in which such work as this has hitherto been done has been most diverse. Admirable as has been the persistent labour of many years devoted by Canon Hingeston-Randolph to the episcopal registers of Exeter, those volumes, of an elaborate index type, are not satisfactory models to be followed. Undoubtedly the best volume of episcopal registers hitherto issued is that by Mr. Baigent on the Winchester registers of bishops Sandale and Asser. The transcripts are presented with minute fulness and exactness throughout, whilst the introductions, notes, and citing of illustrative documents are beyond praise. It is not reasonable, however, to expect work of so full a character as that of Mr. Baigent, and it would be hard to find men of sufficient learning and leisure to undertake like tasks.

Warm as is the praise that can be extended to Mr. Brown's method of editing, to his marginal summaries, and to his occasional brief foot-notes, undiluted appreciation cannot in fairness be extended to the short introduction. Eleven years have gone by since Mr. Brown was commissioned by the Surtees Society to undertake the editing of the Giffard register, and therefore lack of time to prepare a suitable introduction cannot be pleaded. After reading and re-reading the eighteen preliminary pages of very large type, it is difficult to find a single point relating to ecclesiastical procedure or the social life of the times that is in any way elucidated or explained. In fact, though there are but few sins of commission in this introduction, it would have been better had it been altogether omitted. As an example of what might, with much profit and pertinence, have been discussed, mention may be made of the ordination lists of 1267-74, wherein the "titles" of the secular clerks are set forth. This subject needs much elucidation, and has come to the front in other printed registers, notably in the "Sede Vacante" registers of Worcester. This is but one of a variety of questions which occur in connexion with so exceptionally large a register as this, and which many a student would desire to see discussed on comparative principles.

Mr. Brown, in this introduction, devotes two paragraphs to remarks on "one very important class of documents in which the York registers are very rich, namely, the visitations by the archbishop of different religious houses in his diocese." To begin with, it is a mistake to say of this, or indeed of any of the York registers, that they are "very rich" in such visitations. Less than half of the religious houses of the great diocese of York were subject to the visits of the

diocesan. They all had their regular system of visitations, but the Archbishop of York could not visit the twelve great Cistercian abbeys within his diocese, nor any of the houses of Gilbertine, Premonstratensian, or Cluniac foundation, nor any of the numerous friaries. His authority was limited to the Benedictine monks and nuns and the Austin canons. Archbishop Giffard succeeded in visiting the various small houses of Cistercian nuns, but had to face the vigorous opposition of the Cistercian abbots. He could not obtain admission to the one house of nuns at Brodholm, and possibly not to the Cluniac nuns of Arthington.

The following are absolutely all the visitations undertaken by Giffard or his commissaries, as recorded in his register, which is said to be so "very rich" in such matters: the Austin priories of Bolton (2), Felley, and Newburgh, the Cistercian nunnery of Swine, and the Benedictine monastery of Selby, with its cell of Snaith, that is to say, a total of seven visits. When it is recollected that there were actually fifty-six religious houses subject to episcopal visitation in this diocese, and that the diocesan was expected personally or by commission to visit them at least once in three years, the truth is that this register, instead of being "very rich" in such matters, is astonishingly meagre, for if all monastic visitations were recorded, there ought to be about one hundred and fifty instead of a paltry seven! At Bolton Priory there was a depraved prior, with the result that the discipline of the house was in a lax state throughout; whilst the Abbot of Selby, in 1274, had brought matters to a still worse condition, the epithet applied by the visitor to one of the monks, Alexander Niger, of *fetidissimus*, being evidently richly deserved.

There is no reason to suppose that Mr. Brown had any intention to be unfair or to give deliberately any wrong impression as to the general level of monastic life and discipline in York diocese during the thirteenth century; but the broad result of the references in the two paragraphs to the visitations and "a very low state of morals" cannot fail to impress wrongly the majority of readers, who may not have given any general attention to the subject. Common fairness ought, however, to have led the editor, if he alluded to the subject at all, to point out the negative evidence of this register. If Mr. Brown had had any wide acquaintance with episcopal registers, he must have known that, broadly, only those visitations are entered that resulted in the issue of injunctions. In such cases, where more or less serious lapses were detected, full entry was made, in order that it might afterwards be ascertained whether the *reformatio* had been carried out. The visitations that resulted in *omne bene*, or in nothing worthy of correction, would but rarely encumber the pages of a register. It is true that in some cases, as in the diocese of Norwich at a much later date, separate registers were reserved for the exclusive record of monastic visitation tours; but there is nothing whatever to indicate that such was the case in York diocese under Archbishop Giffard; indeed, the evidence is all the other way. The

true study of this register bears weighty evidence as to the morality and disciplined life of the vast majority of the monasteries, for during a period of over twelve years Giffard had to find fault on only seven occasions with the fifty-six religious houses in his charge.

The Archbishop had about twenty-five Benedictine and Cistercian nunneries under his care. We know from this register that he was sufficiently well acquainted with many of them to think them worthy of his alms, and there is only one record against them, namely, in the case of the Cistercian nuns of Swine, who were visited in 1268. Amice was a backbiter, untruthful, and impatient, whilst Sybil, Bella, and Amy rebelled against the corrections of the prioress, and there was a certain laxity of discipline; but when the Archbishop forwarded his injunctions to the convent in the following March, he prefaced them by the statement that he recognized their general and commendable observance of their rule, and merely wished to assist them in freeing it from imperfections. He stated, too, that there was nothing in the discharge of his various duties about which he was more solicitous than all that concerned the religious of his diocese. Certainly they seem to have given him the minimum of trouble.

One point in this Swine visitation is of particular interest: reference is made to the two windows through which food was passed to the canons, and a charge of gossiping thereat directed against the two sisters who had charge of the windows. The association of canons with a nunnery, and the use of such windows, make it almost appear as if Swine was a Gilbertine and not a Cistercian house; but it is always stated to be the latter. Canons, however, were associated, for administrative purposes, with the older Benedictine nunneries, such as Wherwell and Romsey, in Hants; and if Mr. Brown had a more general knowledge of English nunneries and episcopal registers, he would not have seen anything unusual or out of the way in the appointment, in four cases cited in the introduction, of stewards (*yeconomis*) to look after the temporalities of such houses. In not a few of the smaller English nunneries there was a resident religious of the other sex, termed warden or prior, whose chief duty was the management of the property and stock.

One other of the editor's misconceptions, as set forth in his paragraphs on the monasteries, may be named. After saying that matters at the dependent cell of Snaith were little better, in 1275, than at the Abbey of Selby, he proceeds at once to state that "of the clerks ministering in the (parish) church two were married." These two were obviously in minor orders and not "religious," corresponding to the parish clerks of later days. Their married state was an irregularity, but one of fairly frequent occurrence, and generally condoned. Dr. Wickham Legg, in his recent introduction to 'The Clerk's Book' of 1549, cites many instances of the recognized marriage of such clerks. A detailed strict parochial visitation of Sarum diocese in the fourteenth century, as set forth in the (unprinted) episcopal registers, shows that married parish clerks were "presented," but a small fine was accepted as the penalty. Lynd-

wood goes so far as to sanction the performance of duty by such married clerks, provided they have not been married twice, and retain the tonsure and clerical dress. At all events, the offence of the parochial part of Snaith church being served by two married clerks was a comparatively trivial matter, and it would have been well for the cell if nothing more could then have been alleged against it.

Although the contents of this volume are distinctly valuable, and the editing (apart from the introduction) sound and scholarly, the same minutely scrupulous care that has usually been displayed over the Surtees Society publications is not noticeable in this instance. The long list of about forty *errata* at the beginning of the book by no means exhausts the slips of editor or printer that can be pretty readily detected, although none that we have noticed is of material importance. One of these careless slips is rather amusing. It is stated in the introduction that the York ordination list for Michaelmas, 1268, is the earliest existing, and that "there is no record of another occurring before 1842." This latter date is, we suppose, a misprint for 1342. If so, the statement is otherwise careless, and in contradiction to the facts in the register, for there is a list of those ordained at Kirkham in February, 1267/8, and full ordination lists are subsequently given for 1273 and 1274.

Willobie His Avisia. With an Essay towards its Interpretation by Charles Hughes. (Sherratt & Hughes.)

AMONG the minor problems which arise in Shakspearean criticism, the value of Willobie's 'Avisia' takes a not unimportant place. Published in 1594, it attests in some prefatory verses the popularity of 'The Rape of Lucrece' within a few months of its issue. It tells of a chaste maid of low degree, who refuses the unlawful love of a noble, and marries an innkeeper. Henceforth her fidelity is submitted to a series of trials, till at last Henry Willobie — "Italo-Hispanensis" — falls in love with her at first sight, and asks the advice of his familiar friend W. S., who was just recovered of the like infection. The friend,

"because he would see whether another could play his part better than himself, and in viewing afar off the course of this loving Comedydetermined to see whether it would sort to a happier end for this new actor, then it did for the old player,"

gave him advice not far differing from that in 'The Passionate Pilgrim.' "And to her will frame all thy ways." Willobie's suit is unsuccessful, and Avisia is left triumphant. He is gone abroad on Elizabeth's service in 1594, and is lately dead in 1596. No question would have arisen as to the story if there had not been, it seems, a certain amount of ill-feeling aroused among the ladies of birth in the neighbourhood; but in 1596, while a poem dedicated to Lady Horsey reflects on the mean birth and condition of Avisia, a second edition of the 'Avisia' contains a poem by Thomas, brother of Henry Willobie, and a statement by "Hadrian Dorrell" explaining that Avisia

was an allegory, and that no such person ever existed.

Mr. Hughes set himself the task of finding whether any place could be identified with the notes of locality given in the poem, and whether Shakspeare could be brought upon the scene in any plausible way. His conclusions are (1) that the local allusions in the poem point to Mere and Cerne Abbas, while the hostelry pointed out by H. W. to W. S. was probably situated at Mere; (2) that there are very strong reasons for believing that Shakspeare may have been in the neighbourhood of Mere about a year before the publication of Willobie's 'Avisia.' The first of these conclusions may well be correct, though Mr. Hughes's attempt to identify Avisia fails, as Avys Forward was but nineteen in 1594, while Avisia had been married nine years—

Then I have felt, thrice three yeares space and more

(p. 136). It is quite probable that a youth of eighteen would fall desperately in love with a pretty woman of twenty-five to thirty, and yet have sense enough to publish his poem under a veil of anonymity, while the constancy of the fair one and the indignation of the local dames at seeing her praised for it are alike comprehensible. Our editor's second conclusion depends on the acknowledged growth of intimacy between Shakspeare and Southampton during the latter part of 1593. As this was a plague year, they were possibly together in the country. Southampton's sister was married to Thomas Arundel, of Wardour (seven miles from West Knoyle, Willobie's home), who was probably living in Shaftesbury. Southampton perhaps paid her a visit there, with Shakspeare in his train. Willobie possibly went over to Shaftesbury, and there, not improbably, made Shakspeare's acquaintance. There is nothing impossible in this chain of events, but that is all one can say. There is evidence of an acquaintance between Sir Thomas Arundel and the Horseys, and as the former went abroad early in 1595 to fight the Turk, it is possible that Willobie went with him after taking his degree (February, 1594/5). Indeed, we think that with industry several more cobwebs might be gathered to support Mr. Hughes's hypothesis; as, for example, many years ago Mr. Fleay showed that it was probable that 'Troilus and Cressida' was written at two separate periods, and placed the first, on quite sufficient grounds, in 1593. Now there are two references to this story in the poem, both of which are unmistakably Shakspearean in tone as opposed to Chaucerian. What more likely than that Willobie had derived his knowledge of Cressida and Troilus, as well as of Lucrece, from the very lips of Shakspeare meditating the first draft of his play?

Mr. Hughes has done a real service in recalling the 'Avisia' to our memories, and in making almost certain the verisimilitude of her little romance; but one would rather see in the episode of W. S. the young lover's personification of the poem in 'The Passionate Pilgrim' (which had reached him in some manuscript copy under Shakspeare's name) than an actual occurrence in the great poet's life. It does not feel like him, to our mind; it is the Shakspeare of

G. W. M. Reynolds. If Mr. Hughes really believes that W. S. is Shakespeare, it was imperative on him to go a step further, to show the bearings of the incident on his conception of the dramatist's personality, and this he has not done.

As Mr. Hughes has endeavoured to reproduce the exact spelling of the original, he may be glad of a few *errata*, gathered in a trial collation of some of his pages: P. 4, "Your" for *Yours*; p. 18, l. 8, "Intist" for *Intid*; l. 27, "wing'd" for *winged*; p. 19, l. 3, "Sheapheards" for *Sheepheards*; l. 26, "perelesse" for *peerlesse*; p. 25, l. 31, "Aboun" for *Abound*; p. 26, l. 8, "thy" for *my*; p. 28, l. 18, "she" for *see*; p. 30, l. 4, "patient" for *patients*; l. 13, "wreakfull" for *wreakful*; p. 31, l. 21, "sicknes" for *sickness*; p. 135, l. 3, "husband" for *husband*; l. 13, "lore" for *love*; p. 137, l. 6, "hath" for *has*. We do not think that Windet's type in 1594 could ever have produced the disagreeable impression on the men of his time that the type of the "Artistic Printing Co. (Manchester), Ltd.," has produced on us.

NEW NOVELS.

'Mid the Thick Arrows. By Max Pemberton. (Hodder & Stoughton.)

MR. PEMBERTON continues his task of skilfully purveying fiction for the average man or woman. He is untiring and ingenious, and believes in himself, so that his readers are disposed to do so likewise. Nothing comes amiss to him, and you find him in all fields. His latest book is a compromise between a racy tale of adventure and a modern novel. It has a dramatic prologue, in which a beautiful young woman falls from a trapeze and is apparently broken to pieces. This immediately sets one wondering, for among the spectators of the tragedy have been one Philip Rose and his charge, the young Earl of Alcester. The reader's attention is at once engaged, as he puzzles over the problem of the connexion between these characters and that event. Mr. Pemberton is a cunning hand, and that is how he catches hold of you. Then we are introduced to a fashionable wedding, with Lady Dickys, and a general air of "smart society," and we learn that Mr. Quentin Caird is being married to Lord Alcester's sister. This hitches our curiosity still higher, and presently we are agog for the secret—La Belle Esmeralda was not killed, and she is Caird's wife. There you have the plot. But it is only right to say that in Mr. Pemberton's hands it is very brightly treated, and that the people are not mere shadows or puppets, but have some real human blood in them. This is true more particularly of the heroine, an attractive girl, and of La Belle Esmeralda, who does not act in any melodramatic manner, but is a reasonable, decent sort of woman. We should be inclined to say that this is one of the best stories Mr. Pemberton has written, and we are sure that it will be one of the most popular.

Patricia: a Mother. By "Iota." (Hutchinson & Co.)

"IOTA" has travelled far from the days of the 'Yellow Aster.' That novel had a trick

of fluency and brightness that floated it into popularity. In her latest book Mrs. Caffyn is not merely bright, and she is not fluent at all. One feels that she has written with greater care than heretofore, and with a better appreciation of what Art exacts of her votaries. The result is much the best story she has given us. The problem is simple, but it is none the less a problem. The opening chapter is sufficiently dramatic. It describes the reading of a will, in which a young widow is deprived of the guardianship of her boy, and both are confided to the charge of the grandmother. Patricia behaves admirably in these circumstances, which are all the more intolerable as her husband was a hypocrite and a humbug. She has the alternatives of telling the truth about him to the mother who adored him and adores his memory, and of holding her tongue and suffering. The will has the inevitable effect of blackening her name in the gossiping countryside; yet the revelation of her husband's infamy would kill his mother. Patricia's sacrifice in deciding on silence is all the greater since it involves a slow estrangement from her son. Yet it is not she who finally tells the truth, but an old servant who can endure the injustice no longer. In this way do events move happily to a conclusion. But the cleverness of the novel lies not so much in its plot as in the graphic characterization. Patricia, her mother-in-law, Venour, the friend, the boy himself—all are excellently handled and life-like. It is a piece of work of which the author has reason to be proud.

Monarch: the Big Bear of Tallac. By Ernest Thompson Seton. (Constable & Co.)

THIS is the life story of a giant grizzly. In his infancy he is captured and tamed; but, after he has changed owners once or twice, "the call of the wild" will no longer be denied, and he escapes to enjoy the Arcadian simplicity of his own natural life, which is largely devoted to the slaying of men and sheep. His taste is by no means exclusively for mutton, however, and presently, a long-indulged weakness for honey having proved his undoing, he is captured by the very man who trained him as a cub, and taken to San Francisco. Mr. Seton is as picturesque and vivid as ever in this book, the writing of which shows real insight. His chapter headings are not over and above illuminative, and such extreme Americanisms as "When the semblance of his mate was gone, Gringo quit the place," rather interfere with the charm of the story—at all events, for readers upon this side of the Atlantic. But these are small matters.

The White Causeway. By Frankfort Moore. (Hutchinson & Co.)

WITH a present-day case of ten personalities in one body under investigation, we feel thankful to Mr. Moore that he has confined his attention to duality, and there is nothing so oppressively psychological in 'The White Causeway' as to frighten away those who look only for the sparkling dialogue and epigram of this author. Well-authenticated instances of annihilation of memory have been investigated by doctors, and as in the case of Olive Strickland, Arthur

Garnett's betrothed, the mental balance disturbed by one catastrophe has, in several cases, been restored by a second. The best piece of character-drawing in the book is undoubtedly Lady Calthorpe—a charming type of conventional womanhood—eminently sane, healthy, tactful, and devoted; and some of the situations brought about by the heroine's loss of memory are well conceived. The hero's position becomes almost Gilbertian. "Should a man consider himself bound to a young woman who had at one time responded to his affection for her, but who had since lost all consciousness of having done so, and become indifferent to him?" In this case the man remains steadfast, and is rewarded. It seems a pity that Mr. Moore should introduce so material an incident as that of the jewelled hairpin into the most psychological part of his book—there is something almost jarring in this attempted fusion of matter and spirit—and one could cheerfully spare some of the almost prosy passages in the earlier part of the story, as well as the illustrations.

The Master Mummer. By E. Phillips Oppenheim. (Ward & Lock.)

MR. PHILLIPS OPPENHEIM is obviously of opinion that the plot's the thing, for he throws every other consideration to the winds in writing his romances. We fail to find any sense of character here or any attempt at verisimilitude. The author is not regulated by these things. He is set on inventing an engrossing story, and writing it simply. The result is that he attains a measure of popularity which more scrupulous and clever novelists do not reach. It is an attraction to have a royal person in your tale; so here is a princess. Furthermore, you are bound to have a mystery if you would catch the ear of groundlings; so here is a mystery. Then there is demanded of you an engaging hero, and a plausible set of foes. All—all are present. The figure of the master mummer himself is not altogether in keeping. It is too melodramatic, and Mr. Oppenheim could have very well managed without melodrama. To be sure, the opening is thereby rendered arresting, for it starts with the murder of an English baronet. But the effect is hardly worth the trick, and we should all have swallowed the narrative more readily if that episode had not been, quite unnecessarily, dragged in. Perhaps this is to counsel perfection. Books such as this are not intended to be broken on the wheel. It is enough that they interest, serve as what we know now as anodynes.

A Spoiler of Men. By Richard Marsh. (Chatto & Windus.)

Strange Partners. By Gilbert Wintle. (Ward & Lock.)

WE put together two sensational stories which are much better written than the average of such things. Mr. Marsh supposes that by the application of a hypodermic needle in a certain place in the brain the operator can make a man an idiot or subject to his will. With this power he makes pretty play, showing considerable ingenuity in devising situations. His open-

ing scene is mysterious enough to put readers on the stretch, and the explanations are managed without tedium.

Mr. Wintle, whose name is new to us, evidently has education, and should do in future more significant work than this account of a pair of burglars. Though their manœuvres put a heavy strain on our credulity, they are well arranged to keep the excitement going. But it is somewhat unusual to let your villains get right away at the end, even when they are old Etonians.

Wanted a Cook. By Allan Dale. (Putnam's Sons.)

ONE of the dictums of that shrewd philosopher Mr. Dooley runs: "I don't think we injure other people's sufferin', Hinnessy. It isn't actually injurement, but we feel better for it." With something of this comfortable sensation one reaches the last pages of 'Wanted a Cook.' If such a catalogue of domestic catastrophes be possible—and we grant much to the romancing element, the conviction remains that no small modicum of truth underlies this vividly drawn picture of "home life" in New York—how fortunate ought we who live in the old country to think ourselves! The "servant question" may be an unending subject for tea-table discussion from John o' Groat's to Land's End, but our sufferings stop short of Anna Carter, and neither Mrs. Potzenheimer, Birdie Miriam McCaffrey, nor Madame Hyacinthe de Lyrolle can be truly said to typify the reigning deity in the average British gastronomic temple. There is a fund of humour and entertainment in 'Wanted a Cook' which makes it delightful reading.

BOOKS ON BALZAC.

Honoré de Balzac: his Life and Writings. By Mary F. Sandars. (Murray.)—No French biographer has done for Balzac what Lockhart did for Scott, Forster for Dickens. And it is due entirely to the researches of a Belgian, the Vicomte de Spoelberch de Lovenjoul, that the materials for a life of the author of the 'Human Comedy' have at length been collected. Diffident, perhaps, of his own ability to write such a critical biography of Balzac as is required, the Vicomte has generously allowed Miss Sandars to use his materials, and has also had her work translated in order to correct it in the light of his special knowledge of the subject. The result is an account of the events of Balzac's career accurate in matters of fact, and written in a light, agreeable manner. But this is all we can say in praise of Miss Sandars's achievement. It is not really worthy of the occasion. The reference on the title-page to Balzac's writings is misleading, for Miss Sandars, as she admits, has made no "attempt to give what could only be a very inadequate criticism of the books of the great novelist." Her study of his works could scarcely be more inadequate than her study of his character. She has drawn an amateurish portrait of him suitable for the library of a young ladies' seminary. Balzac, was pre-eminently a painter of the passions, writing for men who could excuse a remarkable grossness of taste in a writer of remarkable genius, and it is scarcely a matter for congratulation that the task of composing his biography should have been undertaken by a lady either too nice to explore the depths of human nature, or, happily,

too ignorant of their existence to think of doing so. For Balzac's view of life was so extraordinary that in order to estimate justly the value of his ideas it is necessary to obtain the clearest conception of what he himself was. It has, perhaps, been hitherto somewhat difficult to do this, as he was a *poseur* extremely ingenious and fairly consistent in every attitude he adopted, but enough is now known of him to enable a biographer to portray something of the real man.

Like his father, who was the son of a farm-labourer in Languedoc, Balzac in temperament was a man of Southern France, such as Daudet has drawn in immortal traits. Imagine Tartarin of Tarascon as a novelist of genius settled in Paris at a time when the men of the middle classes, brisk, astute, and possessed by every form of ambition, were beginning to make France what now it is. Incurably romantic in his ideas, he was schooled for a moment by some unsuccessful experiences as an unpractical man of business into a woeful sense of the realities of life; but this only darkened his imagination, instead of restraining and directing it. He saw the world, as has been remarked, through his own cravings. Eager for power and glory, covetous of luxury, and desirous of success among beautiful and cultivated women of rank, he became the representative man of the period he began to describe, and in order to paint its passions in living colours he had but to look in his own heart and write. It is characteristic of Miss Sandars's delicacy that she commonly deals with Balzac's relations with women as affairs of friendship; but this is scarcely the way to understand either the man or his work.

It almost seems as if Balzac thought that it was money that made the world go round, and if the plots in his romances so often turn on matters of finance, it was because about this question revolved the phantasmagoria of his own imagination. But how puissant and luxuriant his imagination was! There were days, he said, when all things around him seemed unreal. Living in a sort of hallucination in a world of fable peopled by gorgeous incarnations of almost every form of human vice and weakness, he composed in feverish haste a strange, original, and magnificent European Nights' Entertainment. He was not, however, so original in his principal ideas as is commonly supposed. Dumas the younger, and other dramatists of the realistic school are called followers of the author of the 'Human Comedy.' But, as a matter of fact, these playwrights merely continued the traditions of the rather brutal comedies of contemporary manners of the Restoration period, in which the types of the adventurers and adventuresses who appear in Balzac's later novels were sketched while he was still writing romances in the style of Mrs. Radcliffe and Maturin. Balzac's greatness as a creator of character consists in the fact that he remodelled these types with such power that they impress themselves upon a reader's memory in almost as ineffaceable a manner as those of Molière. Yet he had strange limitations which are not revealed in this book.

These limitations are clearly pointed out in *Balzac: l'Homme et l'Œuvre* (Paris, Colin), by M. André Le Breton, who is a professor of the University of Bordeaux, and, writing in French, is not hampered by the English traditions concerning the young person. His is the best single volume on the subject that we have seen for some time. He has, of course, profited largely by the labours of previous critics and students of Balzac, who are duly quoted at the bottom of the pages, but he summarizes their views with admirable freshness. He has all the evidence before him that he needs as to Balzac's faults and virtues as a man, and though he is gently sardonic on the former, his attitude seems

on the whole sound and judicious. Balzac, with more than a touch of Tartarin, as we have already explained, rather fostered the idea that he was a demigod, and, his fame being secure, it is as well to look closely into the strange mixture of realities and illusions on which he lived, to be cool about a classic.

In discussing the origins of the novels it is pointed out that Mrs. Radcliffe, "Monk" Lewis, and Maturin were Balzac's earliest literary progenitors in romance, authors little known in this connexion, or, indeed, to-day in any connexion to English readers. Later influences of better masters, such as the authors of 'The Vicar of Wakefield,' 'Clarissa,' 'Caleb Williams' (not "William"), Scott, and Cooper, are much more familiar, but well exhibited here. How and why Balzac broke with the wilder side of romanticism the author explains admirably. The book discusses, *inter alia*, Balzac's powers of realism, typified by 'Eugénie Grandet,' and excess of imagination, shown in 'Cousin Pons.' As he nears the end the author seems to grow unfair in his attacks on some of Balzac's famous figures. We are prepared to maintain, for instance, that Eve Chardon is "sublime," and in no way a "monstre." After all, we think that Prof. Le Breton may be described as an *advocatus diaboli*, but he has written so well that his book might with advantage be made available to English readers.

In his *Aspects of Balzac* (Nash), Mr. W. H. Helm is rather descriptive or reflective than critical, as his title might suggest. He gossips freely and with abundance of humour (which seems occasionally introduced for the purpose of mollifying the general reader) concerning the characters in Balzac's immense world, and sets down the main conclusions about the novelist which most expert readers have reached. We have recently dwelt on the long "slabs" of matter which make his beginnings so dull and unpromising. *En revanche*, Mr. Lang has boldly stated in his last book that Balzac is easy French; so the ordinary man, led on by Mr. Helm's enthusiasm, should read him. The greater part of the book is reprinted from *The Empire Review*, and does not therefore attempt the subtlety which appeals to the specialist. So far as he goes, Mr. Helm is good on Balzac's style, though we should have liked to see an account of the pseudo-scientific element in his vocabulary. Two articles run through the women and men of Balzac, and another deals with Balzac's idea of the English and his admiration for various English authors. In 'Balzac and Dickens' essential differences between the French realist and the "respectable English author" are well indicated. The wonderful reality to both of their own creations might have been dwelt upon, and also the fact that they both spoke of themselves by nicknames in the third person. 'Literary References in Balzac' seems to us the most interesting article. Here the influence of Sterne and Richardson is rightly pointed out.

Honoré de Balzac: Contes Choisis is one of the series of "Classiques Français" (Dent), edited by Mr. D. S. O'Connor. The little volume, of the convenient size known as pott octavo, is charmingly produced, with a bibliography at the end, and a French introduction by M. Paul Bourget. He writes cleverly, but displays no great subtlety. However, the stories should need no introduction, and in this form, unnumbered with notes, are likely to win new admirers.

SHORT STORIES.

The Old Cantonment. By B. M. Croker. (Methuen.)—Mrs. Croker is upon familiar ground in the story which gives its

name to this collection of the favourite number of short tales—thirteen. And upon familiar ground, Anglo-Indian ground, Mrs. Croker can be very entertaining; more so, for example, than when she takes her characters to Monte Carlo and such places, where, for her, are triteness and a tendency to be dull. But stories like 'The Old Cantonment,' 'The Little Brass God,' and 'The Missing Link' show the author at her best, and are pleasant reading. The book as a whole must be pronounced a little scrappy and journalistic. 'On the Grand Trunk Road,' for example, cannot by any stretch of imagination be called a story at all. It is a short magazine article, of only average merit. Similar criticism applies to several other chapters in a volume which has not been well considered. There are parts of the book, however, which will please all Mrs. Croker's admirers.

The Wedding of the Lady of Lovell and other Matches of Tobiah's Making. By Una L. Silberrad. (Constable.)—Words like "more" and "less" sound ungrateful in connexion with an author one admires; but we must say we like Miss Silberrad more in sundry of her modern stories, and less in the old-world adventures in this new book of hers. Yet, as regards actual writing and imaginative quality, this sheaf of short stories is above the usual, if not her usual, level. Those who enjoy tales of true love that at the outset never run smooth, but are designed to end well, should read these. Though they are disconnected, a connecting link runs through them. The god of the machine who here (under Providence, as he might himself have said) makes all straight is a certain stout Dissenter named Tobiah. He manages somehow to be always in the thick of the fight or the fun, as the willing or unwilling, yet never too unwilling, aid in the devices of the blind god—if we dare mention the two in one breath. Here, as elsewhere, Miss Silberrad has a way of her own—a pleasant way.

Captain Balaam of the Cormorant. By Morley Roberts. (Nash.)—This little book holds half a dozen seafaring yarns, in the concoction of which Mr. Roberts is a careless adept. There is nothing to show that they have previously appeared in any other form, yet the reviewer read 'Captain Balaam of the Cormorant' last year. The whole batch of six are magazine stories, and have not that polish which publication in book form demands. Mr. Roberts is not only prolific, he is prodigal, as a writer. His fund of material is rich, his gift for story-telling considerable, and he is master of a vivid and telling style. But of late, at all events, his work has indicated haste. He knows enough of seafaring life to avoid various remarks he has placed in the mouths of characters in 'Captain Balaam.' There are phrases which only extreme carelessness could lead so capable a writer and man of the world to pass. This is a pity. Mr. Roberts should show more respect for his attainments. The tales are entertaining. Our—perhaps somewhat ungracious—complaint is that they might have been so much better.

The Peradventures of Private Pagett. By Major W. P. Drury. (Chapman & Hall.)—An ex-private of the Marines turned landlord is the Mulvaney who recounts these eight stories. They are not without merit and interest as pictures of that amphibious soldiery "invented by King Charles the Second (before his 'ead was cut off) for the purpose of preventin' mutiny in the fleet." True, his humour is as ponderous as his person (according to the portrait and sketches by Mr. A. W. Rackham) and most of his language. But there is an Odyssean air of personal experience about his "It was this way, look"; and the breezy versatility of the Royal Navy and its "Jollies," afloat and ashore, redeems the

book from the mediocrity of what may be described as "railway literature." The ghostly side of things appears in 'The Signal Guns of Gungapore'—the ghastly in a telepathic dream of the sinking of H.M.S. Victoria in 1893.

Tales from Spain. By J. G. P. (Greening & Co.)—We have no means of knowing whether the author of this collection of tales has a personal knowledge of Spain, or is merely attracted by its opportunities for romantic situation. Probably the latter hypothesis explains why he has turned author. There is no particular reason why he should on any other ground. He is a novice at telling stories, and those he has to tell have not much point or climax. They are innocent diversions, laudably plain and simple-minded. There is nothing occult or elusive about them. Yet there is a certain agreeableness of flavour which helps them along. The stories deal with other centuries than ours, and some deal with the Inquisition.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

MRS. WILLIAM WADDINGTON'S first book met with some success. Her second, published by Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., under the title *Italian Letters of a Diplomat's Wife, January-May, 1880, February-April, 1904*, is better. Unfavourable criticism on the first was easy, but the volume, on the whole, pleasant, and so it is with the second. Madame Waddington's gossiping simplicity disarms the critic, and pleases a wide, though hardly a chosen, public. The present book and the former overlap. It will be remembered that, in the letters from London, M. Waddington was Ambassador to the Court of St. James. In the present volume we find him, on ceasing to be Prime Minister of France, going to spend the spring at Rome before he became, if he ever did become, "a diplomat." Representation of France at the Congress of Berlin did not constitute a diplomatic function in the ordinary sense of the word, though it was with M. Waddington, as with Disraeli, service under a Foreign Office. Mrs. Waddington takes us behind the scenes, but rather among the stage carpenters than among the actors. She is indiscreet, but hardly too much for the critic, and hardly enough for the gaping crowd. There is an account of the visits of condolence paid by the wife of the President to fallen Cabinet Ministers, from which it appears incidentally that such visits were paid by Madame de MacMahon even after "the 16th May," commonly though incorrectly called a *coup d'état*—certainly an unusual and barely constitutional dismissal. After the resignation of the Marshal, it seems, too, that Madame de MacMahon, calling on Madame Waddington, came on Madame Grévy paying an official visit. The scene is extremely curious, and reminds one of similar difficulties in 1814 and 1815, as described by the chroniclers of the Restoration. Everybody seems to have behaved well in trying circumstances, especially the fourth person, the Russian Ambassador, who would, if necessary, have "saved the situation," being on good terms with each of the three ladies. Some of the indiscretions will amuse Americans. The private opinions entertained by American Consuls-General and their wives, when they happen to be great people, about the American Ministers and their wives stationed in the same capital, are of this nature. Mr. Marsh held a high position at Rome. The Government of the United States sent thither the famous writer Eugene Schuyler (whose wife was a near relation of Mrs. Waddington), and strained relations were the result, although in the earlier days, when Eugene Schuyler had been Consul-

General at St. Petersburg, and "Governor" Curtin the American Minister, the relations between these two distinguished men were of the most pleasant nature. Mrs. Waddington writes:—

"They don't seem very pleased with Marsh—our Minister. Always the same old story and jealousy—the ministers consider themselves so far above a consul. But really when the Consul-General happens to be Schuyler and his wife King, one would think these two names would speak for themselves—for Americans, at any rate."

In her present, as in her former book, Mrs. Waddington continually amazes us by the extreme freshness of mind which she brings to the consideration of situations which we are apt to think understood by all the world. There is a long account of the Empress Frederick when visiting Rome as Crown Princess. Mrs. Waddington, in spite of the situations which she and her husband had filled, expected to "find her very formal and German." After conversations with the Crown Princess she thinks it necessary to explain that "she is naturally a Protestant, but very liberal, and quite open to new ideas."

The careless editing which was noticed in Madame Waddington's first book is rather worse in the second, most of the slips being of a description easily avoided, such as the misspelling of French words which are correctly given on other pages. Some of the mistakes are singular, from the fact that they concern the names of well-known persons in diplomacy, and even in the French diplomatic service. Most of them, however, are obvious, and not calculated to mislead the reader; but one has puzzled us. There are repeated allusions to "Comte d'Aunay" (apparently a French diplomatist), and also to the beauty of his wife. We think that the reference must be to Comte d'Aunay, but, if so, the constant repetition of the error is odd, as the present Senator was a well-known colleague of M. Waddington, and his wife a member of the American colony in Paris to which Madame Waddington belongs.

SIR RICHARD JEBB once wrote to *The Times* to explain that he was not the "Richard Jebb" whose *Studies in Colonial Nationalism* (Edward Arnold) are before us. We do not wonder, for there is an extraordinary diversity about Mr. Jebb's views, and his style would be likely to alarm a staid professor. We do not attempt to reconcile all the various opinions expressed by Mr. Jebb, nor to praise such examples of his style as are to be found in his final chapter; but we recognize that in portions of his book—some of which have seen light already in reviews—he gives facts as to colonial opinion which are of high importance, and which are almost invariably ignored "at home." Mr. Jebb appears to hold the tenets which used to be, and perhaps still are, those entertained by Mr. Deakin—commonly known in Australia as "the allied nations" view. All who have studied the expression in Canada, in Australia, and in New Zealand of the opinion of the electorate are aware that there is no common "colonial view," and that the Australian elector entertains opinions which are in many points diametrically opposed to those attributed to him by uninformed British sentiment. On the other hand, Mr. Jebb is, to put it mildly, not a Free Trader, and he appears to accept Mr. Chamberlain's economic views without adhering to the British form of Imperialism. This, as they think it, making the best of both worlds is, we may assure Mr. Jebb, more irritating to sentimental home Imperialists than is Little Englandism itself. In his preface our author takes the bull by the horns, and declares that the new commercial policy implies the "substitution of alliance for federation, of the colonial ideal for the English ideal.....Alliance recognizes separate national aspirations; federation aims at national unity." If Mr. Chamberlain reads

this preface he may be trusted to make a wry face at the words quoted. All may agree that Mr. Jebb is right when he tells us that "in no two of the four great self-governing colonies is the predominant Imperialism quite the same thing." Our only doubt is whether Imperialism in any sense of the word can be said to be dominant in Australia. The contingents were sent out amid much cheering. So much and no more may be conceded. Further, Mr. Jebb explains that under the new system "questions affecting the American continent would be settled at Ottawa instead of at London." This again is hardly a prospect to attract the British Imperialist, who has made up his mind that under no circumstances whatever will he hold a stiff upper lip against the United States, and who, after spending his money on naval bases useless except on the theory of a possibly hostile America, has suddenly withdrawn the garrisons of St. Lucia and of the other posts which had been armed against the United States up to the present year. Mr. Jebb thinks that Canadian "firmness" towards the United States would be "tempered by moderation." It is highly probable that what might seem moderate at Ottawa would be calculated to alarm the arm-chair Imperialist in Downing Street. A little, but not much, light is thrown by this book upon a recent controversy as to Lord Salisbury's opinion of the Chamberlain scheme. It has been hinted by Mr. Chamberlain that Lord Salisbury was a party to negotiations which preceded the last Colonial Conference, and Mr. Jebb points out that the bald report we have of the proceedings undoubtedly suggests that there had been some attempt beforehand to prepare the way for the proposal which coupled colonial preference with colonial contribution towards our armies or our fleets. Mr. Jebb discusses the interesting proposals made by Mr. Seddon for an Imperial force, and he seems more clear than we are that Australia would have rejected such suggestions if made in the right way, at the right place, and the right time. The main objection to all such plans as those put forward by Mr. Jebb is that they give to the few white people in Australia an undue share of control over the destinies of that Indian empire which must always stand next to England in the minds of home statesmen, not only on account of its stupendous bulk in all the totals of the Empire, but also because it contributes so enormous an amount towards the upkeep of our military strength.

Slavery. By Bart Kennedy. (Treherne & Co.)—Most books describing the life of the poor are at best biography. 'Slavery' is autobiography. It is perhaps the first attempt at the use of this method in the universe here described. The most sympathetic writer is describing from outside how things ought to look, or how things might look, in a mind reared in the grey street and tenement dwelling, and from the first in direct contact with the realities of poverty and contempt. Mr. Kennedy, under the thinnest guise of fiction, has attempted the record of the memories of his own bleak childhood. The scene is set in the child mind: the story is of the life of one Jim, and the outward stage on which the drama is played is Manchester under its smoke cloud and the neighbouring countryside. This drama is of real life—not of stage convention. All the characters, except the one central figure, are continually changing. They enter, they make their bow, say their allotted part, and then vanish, and their places are taken by others. They appear, that is to say, as mere phenomena, whose only interest lies in the position they occupy in the pictorial universe in which the individual is for ever enclosed, solitary. Material things also occupy a similar function. From the cloudy continuum of the child consciousness there gradually crystallize out definite impressions of

an austere grey world, as life becomes definite when viewed from a cellar dwelling and through experience of want and perplexity. Mr. Kennedy here reveals himself as extraordinarily sensitive to the appeal of this external stimulus. The workhouse leaves the first indelible impressions; the successive factories provide scenes full of colour and movement, in the leaping furnace flames and shadows; the boy's bathing in the half-stagnant canal gives the joy of physical well-being; the little Catholic chapel offers the experience of mystery and enchantment to a mind starved of beauty; the first hearing of great music at a popular concert opens the entrance to a new world. Jim, though still young when the book closes, has passed through a variegated experience. He has fallen into the "depths," and rejoiced in a day's snow-shovelling with the unemployed. He has served in cotton-mills and at glass-making and as a railway porter, in iron-works, locomotive-works, with the Lancashire Militia. All the while the inner life has continued, the mind, untrained, and from the centre of its limited existence, fretting over the meaning of it all. He is left at the end nourishing the hope of a revolution which in one outburst of fire and blood will make all the crooked things straight.

Every man can write one interesting book—the sincere record of his experience of life. Sincerity is the prevailing note of Mr. Kennedy's most interesting volume. It is the navy become for once articulate. The style is rough, unformed, explosive, mere fragments of English hurled at the reader, but conveying an impression of picturesque description, of strength and sincerity. The matter is of the kind which runs through the mind of the intelligent workman as he pursues the monotony of his daily toil. Sometimes things go well and his heart is uplifted; then prosperity passes and the world seems full of blackness. There are periods of fierce outburst against society, jealousy of the rich, hatred of a system which appears to crush human life into wretchedness. He will rail against machinery and its effects in the displacement of labour. He will call for a vast uprising to overturn the world. Then, again, he will realize the unfitness of his fellows, the impossibility of these doing any better if they are for a moment exalted. Individual hope for a time runs high; through music and his trained voice he will crawl out of the abyss and ultimately find his place amongst those to whom have been given life's good things. Then, again, the first failure produces discouragement; the dreams pass into the accustomed apathy, and the man recognizes again that his place is amongst his fellow-slaves. It is a mournful, somewhat disquieting picture; but it is written from the heart of a real experience, with a determination to reveal how modern life impresses the mind of those who work, for the most part silent, at the base of society in the cities of England.

WILD life and nature have been the diversions of Mr. Bosworth Smith, who was a well-known master at Harrow, and has written weightier works than *Bird Life* and *Bird Lore* (Murray). His contributions to history and biography, however, can hardly have been so agreeable as this product of his leisure hours. Most of the chapters have already appeared in periodicals, but we are glad to have them in this handsome volume, which is illustrated, and might have been more profusely illustrated with advantage. It does not pretend to deal exhaustively with bird life; the author has his favourites. But incidentally he touches on the habits and traditions of most of our English birds. Birds, he says, "have been to me the solace, the recreation, the passion of a lifetime"; and his object in these pages is to communicate to others that recreation, and to urge the preservation of birds.

These aims are fully realized (or should be) in his interesting book, which does not boast itself as scientific, but belongs rather to the same category as White's 'Selborne' and Waterton's books on natural history. It is pleasantly and allusively classical, for Mr. Bosworth Smith is a ripe scholar, and it is written in a style which is always accurate and often picturesque. The raven, oddly enough, has the most space at its disposal, although the owl runs him close. Here is an anecdote for which the author vouches. A friend of his was catechizing some Devon children on the 'Te Deum,' and asked,

"What are cherubim?" The answer promptly came back, 'White owls, sir,' and revealed a belief among his parishioners of which he might otherwise have remained ignorant. 'What are seraphim, then?' 'Brown owls, sir.' 'What do you mean by "To Thee Cherubim and Seraphim continually do cry"?' 'It means that the white owls are always screeching, and the brown owls always hooting, before God.'

An old print which is reproduced shows a cockney sportsman shooting a white owl, and the legend is 'Cherubim Shooting.' Why is the owl always mobbed by small birds if it appears in the daytime? Mr. Bosworth Smith thinks it is because it is an unfamiliar figure. Certainly the small birds have no reason to treat it as an enemy, for in 706 pellets of the barn owl were "found the remains of 2,525 rats, mice, shrews, bats, and voles, while there were only twenty-two small birds, and those chiefly sparrows." So the owl is and remains the farmer's friend, though by no means all farmers recognize this fact. The cuckoo, one knows, is hustled by birds because of its likeness to the hawk, but in respect of the owl the instinct of the hedge-row seems at fault. Mr. Bosworth Smith is sound on the sparrow, the one bird he cannot be fond of; yet he reminds us of his virtues, which are, after all, rather drab virtues. You see our author is prejudiced, and cannot find it in him to abominate the meanest thing that flies. He has an affectionate eye on all. He notices a peculiarity of the swifts:—

"The old bird never, under any circumstances, cared to leave her nest while I was climbing the ladder to see how it was getting on, but calmly or even callously sat on, allowing herself to be removed without so much as a flutter of the wings or the faintest effort to escape, and to be held in my hand while I examined at my leisure her big round eye, able in the middle of her flight, at the rate of a hundred miles an hour, to detect and intercept an insect."

But pleasant as all this gossip is, the book is not confined to it. One chapter describes with affection the old thatched rectory at Stafford where the author's early days were spent. It is a sympathetic study, and Mr. Bosworth Smith is an ardent partisan of thatch. He offers an interesting proof of its "antiseptic qualities." In 1902 an old cottage was being stripped of thatch, and a brown-paper parcel was found embedded in the roof:

"It contained a roll of white linen, 25 yards long, which, together with the invoice and a letter dated 1794, had been sent by a firm at Gloucester to a tradesman at Ledbury. The roll of linen was absolutely dry and unspoilt, not even spotted by damp, and the covering of brown paper likewise."

In his later years Mr. Bosworth Smith has been so fortunate as to live at Bingham's Melcombe, near Dorchester, which, if we may judge from the illustrations, is a divine haunt of ancient peace, worthy of so fervent a lover of birds. As he admires and appreciates Waterton, one may suppose that he emulates him also in enfranchising all birds on his estate. So must it become a bower of song in springtime, and a delight all the year.

L'Eden, by M. Sebastian Voirol (Paris, Librairie Molière), is a curious book, unsatisfactory, confused, lacking in conclusion, but nevertheless calculated to arrest attention. The scene is laid in the earliest days of the great

Egyptian monarchy, and the author gives rein to his imagination in a style which, subject to French judgment, we think striking, and in a fashion hardly suited to the tastes of the British public.

MR. FROWDE sends us in his wonderful "Oxford Bijou Editions" *Morning Prayer, Collects, and Psalms*, and *Evening Prayer* with similar additions. These tiny books are not toys, in spite of their size, but contain very readable type.

WE pointed out briefly the merits of a one-volume collection of *English and Scottish Popular Ballads* in the "Cambridge Edition of the Poets" published in the United States. The volume now appears in England with the imprint of Mr. Nutt, and unchanged, except for a somewhat simpler binding, which we prefer. All English admirers of ballads will do well to secure it, for it gives a great deal in a handy form.

MESSRS. ROUTLEDGE have paid Mr. Grant Richards's "World's Classics" a close tribute of imitation in their "New Universal Library," which is of the same size and form. They are including some interesting volumes, somewhat, we are glad to see, off the beaten track. Lessing's *Laocoon*, in the late Sir R. Phillimore's translation of 1874, is a sound piece of work.—George Brimley's *Essays* are half-forgotten, and will repay perusal. They represent good, solid criticism in the fifties.—Jeffrey's *Essays on English Poets and Poetry* from *The Edinburgh Review*, some of which are famously inadequate, fill another volume. So vivacious and lucid up to his own lights was Jeffrey, that some brief preface might have been added, pointing out that his criticism does not represent the judgment of the present age, or, indeed, that of his own entirely, since Scott more than once pointed out that Jeffrey had no feeling for poetry, and consequently was not qualified to review it. Bagehot's article on 'The Edinburgh Reviewers' might have been referred to.

IN *Change for a Halfpenny* (Alston Rivers) the ingenious authors of "Wisdom while you Wait" have made, on the whole, fair fun of the halfpenny press, and chiefly of the *Daily Mail*. The illustrations are capital, and there are comic advertisements. As before, some of the jokes are too bookish to have a wide appeal, but there is plenty to amuse, and the authors are unflinching in their ingenuity.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Anderson (Sir R.), "For Us Men," 8vo, 2/6 net.
Newton (B. G.), *The Ideal Mother*, cr. 8vo, 7/6
Texts and Studies: Vol. 7, No. 4, *A Study of Ambrosiaster*, by A. Soutar, 8vo, sewed, 4/6 net.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

Adam (Robert), *Artist and Architect*, with an Account of his System, 4to, 10/6 net.
Garden Colour, by Various Authors, 4to, 21/ net.
Nuremberg, painted and described by Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Bell, 8vo, 7/6 net.

Poetry and the Drama.

Jacob (V.), *Verses*, cr. 8vo, 3/6
Neidig (W. J.), *The First Wardens*, cr. 8vo, 4/6 net.

Music.

Macfarren (W.), *Memories*, 8vo, 7/6

Political Economy.

Pigou (A. C.), *Principles and Methods of Industrial Peace*, cr. 8vo, 3/6 net.

History and Biography.

Paul (H.), *A History of Modern England*, Vol. 3, 8vo, 8/6 net.
Shorthouse (J. H.), *Life and Letters*, edited by his Wife, 2 vols, 8vo, 17/ net.
United States, by W. E. Chancellor: Part 2, 1698-1774, 8vo, 15/ net.
Wright (M. R.), *The Republic of Chile*, 4to, 42/ net.

Geography and Travel.

Cheshire, by W. M. Gallician, illustrated by E. Hartley, 12mo, 2/6 net.
Firth (J. B.), *Highways and Byways in Derbyshire*, 8vo, 6/ net.
Hutchinson (G. T.), *From the Cape to the Zambesi*, 9/ net.
Malcolm (N.), *Five Years in a Persian Town*, 10/6 net.

Philology.

Browne (H.), *Handbook of Homeric Study*, cr. 8vo, 6/ net.
Cicero, *Tusculanarum Disputationum Libri Quinque*, edited by T. W. Dougan, Vol. 1, Books 1 and 2, 8vo, 10/ net.
Thucydides, Book 6, edited by A. W. Spratt, 12mo, 6/ net.

Science.

Allen (C. W.) and others, *Radiotherapy and Phototherapy*, roy. 8vo, 22/6 net.
Atherton (W. H.), *An Introduction to the Design of Beams, Girders, and Columns in Machines and Structures*, cr. 8vo, 6/ net.
Buel (A. W.) and Hill (C. S.), *Reinforced Concrete Construction*, 8vo, 21/ net.
Herries (W.) and Pollock (G. C.), *Hay Fever*, cr. 8vo, 3/6
Lack (L. A. H.), *An Introduction to Physiology*, 8vo, 8/ net.
Longridge (C. C.), *Gold Dredging*, roy. 8vo, 10/ net.
Roger (G. H.), *Infectious Diseases, their Etiology, &c.*, roy. 8vo, 30/ net.
Simpson (W. J.), *A Treatise on Plague*, roy. 8vo, 16/ net.

General Literature.

Freussen (G.), *Jörn Uhl*, translated by F. S. Delmer, 6/ net.
Fuller (A.), *A Bookful of Girls*, cr. 8vo, 6/ net.
Gulick (S. L.), *The White Peril in the Far East*, 3/6 net.
Ireland (A.), *The Far Eastern Tropics*, cr. 8vo, 7/6 net.
Kennedy (S. R.), *The Lodestar*, cr. 8vo, 6/ net.
Marigold, by the Author of 'Jewel Sowers,' cr. 8vo, 6/ net.
Marlow (L.), *The Puppets' Dallying*, cr. 8vo, 6/ net.
Raine (A.), *Hearts of Wales*, cr. 8vo, 6/ net.
Rennison (R.), *Mixed Relationships*, cr. 8vo, 6/ net.
Riego (Mile.), *Selected Works*, Vol. 2, edited by Mrs. R. Turnbull, 4to, 2/8 net.
Turner (R.), *Peace on Earth*, cr. 8vo, 6/ net.
Wells (H. G.), *A Modern Utopia*, cr. 8vo, 7/6

FOREIGN.

Theology.

Cernik (B. O.), *Die Schriftsteller der noch bestehenden Augustiner-Chorherrenstifte Oesterreichs von 1600 bis auf den heutigen Tag*, 10m.
Maurer (F.), *Völkerkunde, Bibel u. Christentum*, Part 1, 5m.
Monnier (J.), *La Descente aux Enfers*, 7fr. 50.
Wabnitz (A.), *Histoire de la Vie de Jésus*, 7fr. 50.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

Annales du Musée Guimet: *La Légende de Koei Tseu Mou*, Chen, 15fr.
Clère (J. F. C.), *Causeuses, Souvenirs, et Réflexions sur la Peinture*, 3fr. 50.
Speck (B.), *Handelsgeschichte des Altertums*, Vol. 3, Part 1, 7m.
Vitry (P.), *Les Villes d'Art Célèbres*: Tours, 5fr.

Bibliography.

Cim (A.), *Le Livre*: Part 1, *Historique*, 5fr.

History and Biography.

Baudrillart (A.), *Quatre Cents Ans de Concordat*, 3fr. 50.
Bourgeois (E.), *Manuel Historique de Politique Étrangère*, Vol. 3, 6fr. 50.
Rieder (K.), *Regesta Episcoporum Constantiensium*: Vol. 2, 1293-1385, Part 7, 11m.

Education.

Pariset (E.), *Un Éducateur Mystique*, J. F. Oberlin, 5fr.

Philology.

Geiger (W.), *Dipavamsa u. Mahāvamsa u. die geschichtliche Ueberlieferung in Ceylon*, 4m. 50.

General Literature.

Claretie (J.), *Brichanteau Célèbre*, 3fr. 50.
Daudet (R.), *L'Espionne*, 3fr. 50; *Gisèle Rubens*, 3fr. 50.
Provins (M.), *Le Fond Secret*, 3fr. 50.
Saussey (Y. du), *Femme, Amour, Mensonges*, 3fr. 50.
Vernon (Y.), *Clairé Maret*, 3fr. 50.

HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION.

SOME RECENT REPORTS.

MSS. of the Earl of Mar and Kellie.—Although this collection cannot be regarded as one of the most complete of its kind, it will perhaps be found to contain as many important historical documents as could be reasonably expected to have survived an act of attainder, a disputed peerage claim, and an official association with the reigns of Mary Stuart and her son. In addition to the very interesting papers of the Regency period, there are some which will possibly be found to supplement the printed materials available for the fiscal administration of the northern kingdom during the reign of James VI. Between the years 1616 and 1631 the office of Lord Treasurer was held by John, second Earl of Mar, and the official memoranda preserved here in this connexion are of exceptional value. Amongst these are directions from the king, dated in 1621, for the reduction of what is described in the index as the "Civil List" of the Crown, and the casuistry employed by James in evading his obligations in this quarter is eminently characteristic. From the death of the second earl to the succession of the sixth of his line in the later Stuart period few papers of any description are preserved amongst these muniments. The bulk of the collection is concerned with the events which immediately pre-

ceded and followed the union with England, and with the negotiations for the conclusion of that much-debated measure.

The abstracts of the MSS. included in this Report have been prepared with much care and judgment by the editor, the Rev. Henry Paton, who was responsible for the preparation of an earlier Report on the Wedderburn MSS. Perhaps, however, the calendar of the earlier documents suffers from a brevity of form which constrains the editor to speak of Bulls by a pope, and of a "Passport" by a king, when letters of credence appear to be indicated. Some explanation also seems to be required in respect of the so-called mandate by Queen Mary in 1566, in the form of a joint precept by the king and queen attested as a warrant. Such a diplomatic medley, coupled with the very contentious nature of its purport, might almost afford cause for doubting the authenticity of this instrument, which might well have been printed in its original form.

The Dropmore MSS., Vol. IV.—Foreign historians have long since realized the fact that the most interesting ministerial correspondence of this country during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries must be looked for anywhere but in the national archives. Amongst these supplementary sources the State Papers preserved at Dropmore may perhaps be regarded as second only in historical importance to the collection formed two centuries earlier at Hatfield House. The present volume includes the papers written between November, 1797, and March, 1799, and, as before, these deal equally with domestic and foreign affairs. Under the former head the French invasion of Ireland and the procedure connected with the administration of the Militia Acts receive considerable notice. The confidential letters of the Marquis of Buckingham to Lord Grenville, commenting on the measures adopted for stamping out the rebellion, certainly afford disagreeable matter for reflection, though the writer's severe criticisms upon the organization of the national defences may be discounted to some extent by the uncompromising attitude which he had assumed towards the policy of certain of his colleagues upon this question. Amongst the documents printed here is the text of an intercepted letter from Matthew Tone, giving an interesting account of the landing of the French expedition, and expressing a confident anticipation of its success. On the very same page is printed a letter from the Marquis of Buckingham, describing Tone's arrest and execution.

Of far greater importance, as supplying a valuable context to the diplomatic correspondence of the period, are the papers dealing with the foreign policy of England during the inception of the second coalition against France. These papers, which occupy the greater part of the present volume, enable us to realize very clearly the objects which Pitt and Grenville had in view throughout the course of the negotiations with the continental Courts, whilst the information conveyed by Thomas Grenville, and by the agents Stamford and De Luc, supplies a void in the official series. The general impression derived from a perusal of these intimate dispatches is certainly favourable to the view of the intelligence and independent initiative displayed by Lord Grenville in the conduct of the Foreign Department.

Royal Institution: American MSS., Vol. I.—This important collection may be considered to have formerly belonged to the head-quarter staff of the British army in America during the revolutionary war. Its value consists in the preservation of a series of official documents which is scarcely represented in the archives of the War Department. These documents are, in fact, the military orders of the commander-in-chief in America issued to the divisional commanders and individual officers. They are analogous to the legation archives which also have not been preserved in official custody

before the beginning of the last century. As might have been expected, the military correspondence preserved in this collection chiefly relates to the campaign in the Southern States—Georgia, Carolina, and the Floridas—though there are also many references to Nova Scotia, and some to Canada and the north-western borders. In addition to the actual correspondence we find numerous miscellaneous papers of considerable value, including statistical records connected with the service inquiry of 1781 and proceedings for the relief of American loyalists. These documents may be regarded as supplementing the records in official custody, whilst the official dispatches of the military commanders addressed to the British Government are for the most part duplicated in the public archives. The papers included in this volume extend from the year 1776 to 1781.

It will be evident that for an intelligent and exact arrangement and description of a collection of this nature the editor must possess a thorough knowledge of the existing sources. In this respect the Commissioners were fortunate in securing the services of the late B. F. Stevens, whose remarkable researches in the official archives for the whole of the revolutionary period have been frequently noticed in these columns. With the assistance of his famous manuscript index, Mr. Stevens and the capable assistants who still continue his work were able to discover the precise relationship and consequent importance of almost every document included in this Report. The same critical apparatus was employed, it will be remembered, in the Report on the Dartmouth MSS., also prepared by Stevens. In the present case the effect is even more impressive, and the saving of space by curtailing the description of documents already printed, or mere duplicates, must be considerable. An edition of this kind stands absolutely alone amongst official calendars of modern State papers, and although its production was no doubt facilitated by the exceptional circumstances of the case, it will at least be invaluable as an object-lesson in the diplomatic description of historical documents of this period as striking as that which Dr. R. L. Poole has already provided in recent Reports of the Commission upon the mediæval muniments of certain cathedrals.

The Stuart Papers, Vol. II.—The second instalment of the Windsor collection comprises the papers between March and September, 1716. Whether these papers, in spite of their curious interest, are worth the detailed description awarded to them in this bulky volume we entertain considerable doubt. In respect both of matter and style one of these Jacobite letters is much like another, and a resolute editor, armed with a key to the cipher, could make very short work of these monotonous effusions without much loss of historical or literary interest.

In one aspect the main contents of the present volume may be considered as the sequel to the family papers of the Earls of Mar referred to in connexion with another Report. The latter are chiefly concerned with the doings of the sixth earl previous to his adhesion to the Jacobite cause. Here we have a record of his official correspondence in the capacity of Secretary of State to the Pretender. Perhaps the most noticeable feature of this singular correspondence is the audacity displayed by the exiles and their English sympathizers in the face of the severities which their unfortunate partisans in Northern Britain were even then suffering at the hands of the triumphant Hanoverians. A new project was at this time under consideration for the simultaneous invasion of England from the south-east and south-west. The chief difficulty by which the conspirators were faced seems to have been to furnish a plausible excuse for the tardy arrival and precipitate departure of the Pretender himself from the scene of the late rebellion. Even the long official experience of the "Duke"

of Mar was unequal to this delicate task. This Report, like the preceding one, has been skillfully prepared by Mr. Blackburne-Daniell, the learned editor of the *Rolls Calendar of Domestic State Papers* for the reign of Charles II.

THE LITERARY DEPARTMENT AT SOMERSET HOUSE.

April 10, 1905.

IN your issue of May 30th, 1903, you were kind enough to insert a letter of mine drawing public attention to the grievances of those using the Literary Search Room at Somerset House. Since that letter appeared, several important changes have been carried out by the authorities. To begin with, the then senior attendant, who for many years ruled the room and its frequenters, has passed into well-earned retirement, his place being filled by a much younger man. The hours have been extended from half-past three to four, which enables workers to put in a fair day's work. Seats are granted to applicants much more readily than formerly, and the fourteenth seat, previously only granted as a favour, has now been permanently added to the accommodation of the room. Nor is this all. Rumours are afloat that some additional books of reference are to be placed at the searcher's disposal.

As I was the first to call attention to the restrictions placed on workers in the room, I feel sure you will allow me to congratulate the authorities on these improvements and to assure them that they have the gratitude and thanks of myself and my fellow-workers.

At the same time, while we greatly appreciate the improved conditions, we venture to hope that, while they are on the path of reform, they will carry out in due time other and even more needful alterations.

Above all, their attention, and that of the Treasury, is earnestly directed to the present illegible state of the calendars. No satisfactory search for a lengthened period can be made from them, and it is necessary to send for those in the public room upstairs, which means additional work for the attendants.

Not only should an effort be made to restore these calendars, but also to make the set complete, so that it would be unnecessary to bring the calendars from upstairs at all.

In the second place, we submit, with all respect, that the electric light should have been installed in Room No. 9 before it was installed in Room No. 32. The Literary Search Department in Room No. 9 is below the ground-floor, with an outlook into an area, and is never, at the best of times, too well lighted, whereas Room No. 32 is on the ground-floor, overlooking the Embankment, and is in every sense a well-lighted apartment. But at any rate, when the electric light was carried into the passage adjoining Room No. 9, the omission to carry it into the room requires explanation.

Again, it would be much appreciated if the authorities could increase the number of registers permitted to one reader in a day. It is not as though all the readers in one day required the full number. Probably not half do so, and if the number was increased from eight to ten, the total of volumes carried in a day would only be slightly in excess of the present number, and would not impose any hurtful strain on the physical powers of the attendants.

I repeat that I and my fellow-workers are grateful for what has been done. We are grateful that the authorities are beginning to recognize that the day of chaining up and muzzling the unfortunate person who wants to see a will, as if he was a dangerous lunatic, is gone for ever, and we live in hopes that one of these days the Literary Search Department at Somerset House will be all that could be desired.

ARCHIVIST.

THE FIRST USE OF ARABIC AND SYRIAC TYPE IN ENGLAND.

Oxford.

THE use of Arabic and Syriac type in England can be carried a few years further back than Mr. Talbot Reed was able to do in his *'History of Old English Letter Foundries'* (London, 1887), which is the recognized authority on such points. He did not find any book in which Arabic occurred earlier than 1648, when Miles Flesher printed at London a work *'De Siglis Arabum.'* And of Syriac he says that it "did not make its appearance in England till the middle of the seventeenth century"—in fact, not till the prospectus and specimen of Walton's *Polyglot* were issued in 1652.

In turning over a volume of the Thomason Civil War Tracts at the British Museum lately, I was struck by a profusion of types of both languages in the margins of *'A Discovery of the Rebels'* and *'The Great Antichrist,'* both by "J. V., Prisoner," and dated 1643. Thomason has noted that the author was Vicars, who was not the well-known John Vicars, author of the *'Parliamentary Chronicle,'* but John Viccars, an Oriental scholar, who was concerned with the preparation of the *Polyglot* mentioned above. And on reference to Viccars's one great work, the *'Decapla in Psalmos'* (Londini, apud Robertum Young, Anno M.D.C.XXXIX.), the position became clear. The *'Decapla'* is a commentary on the Psalms from sources written in ten languages, and the title expressly states that it was "*Novis Typis Arab. & Syriacis Donatus.*" Here, then, is the first use of Arabic and Syriac printing in England, in 1639. The whole fount is displayed on the last leaf of the prefatory matter, and even Arabic and Syriac ligatures are to be found in it.

The dedication to Archbishop Laud states that "*Decapla hæc, post annum integrum sub prælo κληδονίζόμενα, novis Typis Syriacis & Arabicis (sumptibus haud exiguis) adornata, in lucem emittuntur.*" This carries back the actual printing to 1638, and fits in with the letter from John Greaves of February 10th, 1637/8 (*'Domestic State Papers,'* vol. 381, No. 75), where a rather indefinite mention is made of a purchase of Oriental puncheons (and matrices?) by a Mr. Browne on the Continent. This letter is mentioned by Mr. Talbot Reed. Even the "*J. V. Prisoner*" is cleared up in the same dedication, where the author speaks of himself as "*post septennii vincula captivus.*"

It is interesting to note that in this very year 1639, when Dr. Thomas Greaves printed his oration *'De Lingue Arabicæ utilitate'* and wished to print an Arabic sentence, it is found in some copies written in Arabic, and in some copies printed in Hebrew type! The first Arabic printing at Oxford was in 1648, and the first Syriac in 1661. FALCONER MADAN.

SHELLEY'S STANZA-NUMBERING IN THE 'ODE TO NAPLES.'

46, Marlborough Hill, St. John's Wood.

IN connexion with your review of Mr. Hutchinson's edition of Shelley's poetry, your readers may be interested to know—and I am sure Mr. Hutchinson will—that complete evidence exists on the subject of the numbering which Shelley meant to be adopted for the divisions of the *'Ode to Naples.'* Since my last annotated edition of Shelley was published I have unearthed and acquired a manuscript which settles the matter. The text of the poem is laboriously written in the hand of Claire Clairmont on eight octavo pages, spaces being left for three foot-notes, which are supplied in Shelley's writing. The text is touched up by Shelley throughout. He has carefully attended to the clearness of the numeration,

and he has initialed the poem at the end "P. B. S." The transcript was evidently meant for printer's copy, and has been folded up as if to enclose in a letter—perhaps another proffered liberality to Hunt for *The Examiner*, not made use of!

The numbering of divisions turns out to be precisely that supplied by Mr. Hutchinson on rejecting Mr. Locock's suggested numeration, and the last hope is taken away from those who would like to clear Shelley of the imputation of calling two introductory stanzas epodes. This he unquestionably did, although, curiously enough, the long introductory note below them is not in this manuscript—not that the note is to be, therefore, rejected, although, in regard to text, the revised transcript, of course, takes, as a revision of the Oxford holograph, the same position as Mrs. Shelley's copy of 'The Mask of Anarchy,' revised by Shelley, takes towards his not fully revised holograph of that poem.

The foot-notes to the 'Ode to Naples' exercised me somewhat, I remember, before I decided to attribute them positively to Shelley. The most interesting point about these notes was to have it on his own express authority who were the "dead Kings of Melody" in Epode II. a; and here the time-honoured statement "Homer and Virgil" stands in his handwriting. H. BUXTON FORMAN.

SCOTT'S 'BONNETS OF BONNIE DUNDEE.'

The Capel Cure collection of autograph manuscripts and historical documents, which Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge will sell next month, will include the autograph manuscript of Scott's poem 'The Bonnets of Bonnie Dundee,' as originally written, in ten verses of eight lines. This song is introduced into the drama of 'The Doom of Devorgoil,' and the various interesting alterations made before the poem was published will be fully indicated in the sale catalogue. The note which accompanies the MS. contains the following passage:—

"I send the promised verses only two or three of which need be sung, you can assure Miss [name cut out] in.....my best hand, the stile is somewhat pithy, but a little must be allowed for a great grandson of a Killiecrankie man."

The song was written at Christmas, 1825, and in his diary of December 22nd of that year Scott notes:—

"The air of Bonny Dundee is running in my head to-day, I wrote a few verses of it before dinner, taking the key-note from the story of Clavers leaving the Scottish Convention of Estates, 1688-9. I wonder if they are good. Ah, poor Will Erskine, thou couldst and wouldst have told me, I must consult J.B., who is as honest as was W.E. But there, though he has taste too, there is a little of the Big Bow-wow about it. Can't say what made me take a frik so uncommon of late years as to write verses of free will. I suppose the same impulse which makes birds sing, when the storm has blown over."

W. R.

WORDSWORTH SOURCES.

BOWLES AND KEATE.

THE literary influence of William Lisle Bowles on Coleridge has often been exploited, although not always with enough discrimination and attention to detail. Has the possibility of an influence by Bowles on Wordsworth ever been seriously examined? Wordsworth, who must early have become acquainted with some of Bowles's "soft strains," was likely for several reasons to give them a more sympathetic hearing than is nowadays accorded Coleridge's prime favourite.

In Coleridge's lines 'To a Young Lady' (1792) the couplet

My soul amid the pensive twilight gloom
Mourned with the breeze, O Lee Boo! o'er thy Tomb,

might easily savour of the "pensive" Bowles, especially if the latter's poem 'Abba Thule's Lament for his Son Prince Le Boo' were prior in composition. Lacking the needful editions of Bowles, I cannot answer on the question of priority. However, 'Abba Thule' was in existence before a threnody by Wordsworth, to which it bears a resemblance worthy of notice. I refer to 'The Affliction of Margaret'—

The Fenwick note records, with trustworthy assurance, that 'The Affliction of Margaret' "was taken from the case of a poor widow" in Penrith, whose "sorrow was well known"; "she kept a shop, and when she saw a stranger passing by, she was in the habit of going out into the street to enquire of him after her son." Upon such basis in real life Wordsworth builds his elaborate conception of the shadings and fluctuations of hope and fear and uncertainty in the unhappy Margaret, ignorant of the fate of her "bold," "well-born," "well-bred," and "beauteous" child. Whether or not in the attainment of his idealized picture the poet was at all supported by the inferior yet sometimes admirable imagination of Bowles may be left to the judgment of the reader. The conception of Bowles's 'Lament' is roughly the same as that of Wordsworth's poem, centring in "Abba Thule's" distraction over the inexplicable non-return of his "brave," "bland," and "beauteous" prince, and his self-questionings in the effort to explain this grievous enigma:—

Has the fell storm o'erwhelmed him! Has its sweep
Buried the bounding vessel in the deep!
Is he cast bleeding on some desert plain!
Upon his father did he call in vain!
Have pitiless and bloody tribes defied
The cold limbs of my brave, my beauteous child!

a passage badly echoed by the personification of Mania in stanza xxiv. of Bowles's 'Hope: an Allegorical Sketch':—

Now ravingly she cried: The whelming main—
The wintry wave rolls over his cold head;
I never shall behold his form again;
Hence flattering fancy—he is dead, is dead!
Perhaps on some wild shore he may be cast,
Where on their prey barbarians howling rush,
Oh, fiercer they, than is the whelming blast!
Hush, my poor heart! my wakeful sorrows, hush!
He lives! I yet shall press him to my heart
And cry, Oh no, no, no,—we never more will part!

Although this feeble stanza may prove not uninteresting on comparison with Wordsworth's poem, it is rather the preceding passage, ll. 55-60 of the more praiseworthy 'Lament,' that seems to offer a fairly demonstrable parallel to 'The Affliction of Margaret'—, stanza viii.:

Perhaps some dungeon hears thee groan,
Maimed, mangled by inhuman men;
Or thou upon a desert thrown
Inheritest the lion's den;
Or hast been summoned to the deep,
Thou, and all thy mates, to keep
An incommunicable sleep.

Coleridge annotates the name Lee Boo in the couplet quoted above with a reference to a book of travels that turns out to be the source of Bowles's 'Lament.' This is, namely, "An Account of the Pelew Islands.....composed from the Journals and Communications of Captain Henry Wilson, [&c.] By George Keate: London, 1788" (Fourth Edition, 1789). Keate's was a popular narrative in a large contemporary literature of travel, eagerly read by Coleridge and Wordsworth. Coleridge's avidity for such works ought to be more narrowly examined; and Wordsworth's reading of itineraries, for example in 1798, deserves most careful scrutiny. There is no doubt that it formed an essential feature of his preparation for the great poem then incipient. He read, I believe, practically all voyages by land or sea that friends could place at his disposal, gaining a fund of information that reappears also in his lesser narratives and descriptions. Accordingly, following so obvious a clue as Bowles's and Coleridge's familiarity with Keate, we need not be surprised to find in the 'Account' something of possible utility in the study of 'The Affliction of Margaret'—

Keate's narrative includes a detailed recital of how King Abba Thulle sent his beloved son out from the Pelew Islands to visit England with Capt. Wilson; of Lee Boo's extraordinary "ease," "affability," and "good-breeding"; of his success in making friends; finally, of his sudden death (1784), and his burial "in Rotherhithe church-yard." It may be that the popular memory of this ingenious youth was preserved until Wordsworth's acquaintance with London (the grave, it seems, is still marked), for "the concourse of people at the [funeral] was so great, that it appeared as if the whole parish had assembled to join in seeing the last ceremonies paid to one who was so much beloved by all who had known him in it" (Keate, p. 389). "The India Company" erected a tablet over his grave, where as a schoolboy Coleridge may indeed have "mourned," although he afterwards inexactly recalls the tomb as at Greenwich.

Meanwhile, the trustful father is in total ignorance of his son's mischance. Keate's reflections on the possible feelings of "the good Abba Thulle" in his far-off home are of peculiar interest, because of their similarity to the alternations of hope and fear in the afflicted Margaret. The island king, having ascertained that Lee Boo was to be gone thirty-six "moons" at the longest, had contrived a calendar in the shape of a knotted line by which to reckon the elapsing time of separation. Then comes the compiler's gratuitous embellishment:—

"As the slow but sure steps of Time have been moving onward, the Reader's imagination will figure the anxious parent, resorting to this cherished remembrancer.....When verging towards the termination of his latest reckoning, he will then picture his mind glowing with parental affection, occasionally alarmed by doubt—yet still buoyed up by hope;.....Lastly, he will view the good Abba Thulle, wearied out by that expectation, which so many returning moons since his reckoning ceased, have by this time taught him he had nourished in vain.—But the Reader will bring him back to his remembrance, as armed with that unshaken fortitude that was equal to the Trials of varying life.—He will not in him, as in less manly spirits, see the passions rushing into opposite extremes—Hope turned to Despair—Affection converted to Hatred.

—No—After some allowance for their natural fermentation, he will suppose them all placidly subsiding into the *Calm* of Resignation!—Should this not be absolutely the case of our friendly King—as the human mind is far more pained by uncertainty than a knowledge of the worst—every reader will lament, he should to this moment remain ignorant, that his long-looked-for Son can return no more.—Keate, pp. 392, 393; cf. 'The Affliction of Margaret'—, stanzas i., ii., v.; 'The Forsaken,' i. l. 6. &c.

What response Keate's appeal to his reader may have found in Wordsworth's imagination will be evident, I think, to all who consult that marvellous study 'The Affliction of Margaret'—, with its "overflow," 'The Forsaken.' I shall not discuss the delicate relations between Wordsworth's "case" in real life and the materials that he amplified from what seems his literary source. Still it may be in place to note that the poet's eye was probably struck by the illustration on p. 364 of Keate's 'Account,' representing 'Prince Lee Boo, second Son of Abba Thulle,' "drawn by Miss Keate," "engraved by T. Kirke." Assuredly it is

An object beauteous to behold.

Wordsworthians will readily bring to mind the connexion between the "Youth from Georgia's shore" in 'Ruth' and the frontispiece, "Mico Chlucco, the Long Warrior, King of the Seminoles," in Bartram's 'Travels.' It is not uncharacteristic of Wordsworth to fuse the lineaments or trappings of an aborigine in his projection of one who "spoke the English tongue."

BARTRAM.

Wordsworth's obligation to the naturalist William Bartram having long been a matter of comment, Prof. Knight embodied in his later edition of the 'Poems' (1896, vol. ii. pp. 105—

108) a number of the foot-notes to 'Ruth,' indicating various adaptations from the American's captivating 'Travels' (cf. Dowden, 'Poems by Wordsworth,' 1898, pp. 378-9; *Athenæum*, August 12th, 1893; January 27th, February 24th, 1894). As a matter of fact, the poet's real indebtedness to this impassioned scientist would not be wholly laid bare by a mere citation of the numerous parallels in both, however advantageous such preliminary might be. One may assume that Bartram's ideal (Introduction, pp. xxiv, xxv) of an essential, all-pervading moral intelligence "which animates the inimitable machines" of nature, sufficiently approaches Wordsworth's "moral life" in "every natural form" to warrant a deeper study of Bartram.

While running through Bartram's romantic descriptions in order to fix their responsibility for some of the images in Coleridge's 'Kubla Khan'—cf. 'Travels through North and South Carolina, Georgia, East and West Florida,' &c., Part II. chap. v. (Philadelphia, 1791, pp. 165 ff.)—the present writer incidentally made note of a few passages that may add to our understanding of Wordsworth.

In 'The Prelude,' Book III., Wordsworth, dissatisfied with conditions at Cambridge, figures forth (ll. 427-41) an ideal spot for an educational community:—

Oh, what joy
To see a sanctuary for our country's youth
Informed with such a spirit as might be
Its own protection; a primeval grove,
Where, though the shades with cheerfulness were filled,
Nor indigent of songs warbled from crowds
In under-coverts, yet the countenance
Of the whole place should bear a stamp of awe
A habitation sober and demure
For ruminating creatures; a domain
For quiet things to wander in; a haunt
In which the heron should delight to feed
By the shy rivers, and the pelican
Upon the cypress spire in lonely thought
Might sit and sun himself.

In other words, the poet would transport his country's youth to the banks of the Alatomaha, in Georgia. As the Pantisocrats planned to unite their brotherhood of the golden age at some point along the Susquehanna—name of dulcet sound—so Wordsworth would situate his ideal school of nature beside the "peaceful stream" where Bartram, "secure and tranquil," meditated on scenes "as yet unmodified by the hand of man."

"I ascended this beautiful river," says our naturalist (pp. 48-9),

"on whose fruitful banks the generous and true sons of liberty securely dwell, fifty miles above the white settlements.....My progress was rendered delightful by the sylvan elegance of the groves, cheerful meadows, and high distant forests, which in grand order presented themselves to view. The winding banks of the river, and the high projecting promontories, unfolded fresh scenes of grandeur and sublimity. The deep forests and distant hills re-echoed the cheering social lowings of domestic herds. The air was filled with the loud and shrill whooping of the wary sharp-sighted crane. Behold, on yon decayed, defoliated cypress tree, the solitary wood-pelican, dejectedly perched upon its utmost elevated spire; he there, like an ancient venerable sage, sets himself up as a mark of derision, for the safety of his kindred tribes."

The "wood-pelican" figures again on p. 150:—

"This solitary bird does not associate in flocks, but is generally seen alone;.....he stands alone on the topmost limb of tall dead cypress-trees, his neck contracted or drawn in upon his shoulders, and beak resting like a long scythe upon his breast: in this pensive posture and solitary situation, they look extremely grave, sorrowful and melancholy, as if in the deepest thought."

Similarly, Wordsworth's "crowds in under-coverts," composed, we may imagine, of "all little birds that are," may be traced to more than one section in Bartram:—

"At the cool eve's approach, the sweet enchanting melody of the feathered songsters gradually ceases, and they betake themselves to their leafy coverts for security and repose."—Pp. 81, 82; cf. pp. 105-6.

Again:—

"In the spring of the year the small birds of passage appear very suddenly in Pennsylvania, which

is not a little surprising, and no less pleasing: at once the woods, the groves, and meads, are filled with their melody, as if they dropped down from the skies. The reason or probable cause is their setting off with high and fair winds from the southward; for a strong south and south-west wind about the beginning of April never fails bringing millions of these welcome visitors."—P. 288; cf. 'The Rime of the Ancient Mariner,' ll. 358-62.

What Wordsworth takes from Bartram is hardly more interesting than what he neglects, and what he accepts with satisfaction by no means more than what he uses for purposes of disapproval. In ll. 427-41, Book III., 'Prelude,' it will be noticed, his appeals to the senses are visual and oral solely; in particular, he introduces nothing in the way of scented flower or shrub, although Bartram's landscape blossoms with "many an incense-bearing tree." This omission may be natural in a man with Wordsworth's defective sense of smell. The poet's adaptation, however, is in other ways more subdued than the rich sensuousness of his original might often permit, a result owing here partly to his temporary aim at an effect of quiet; owing elsewhere, perhaps, to a tacit criticism of Bartram's lack in imaginative restraint. The excessive richness of sub-tropical life and colour is not entirely to Wordsworth's liking. As he turns again from the ideal to the existent university, observe his method of disparagement:—

Alas! Alas!
In vain for such solemnity I looked;
Mine eyes were crossed by butterflies, ears vexed
By chattering popinjays; the inner heart
Seemed trivial, and the impresses without
Of a too gaudy region. 'Prelude,' Book III. ll. 441-6.

Cf. Bartram, 82, 91, 172; Introduction, xxviii, xxix, &c.

More mildly he depicts (ll. 329-36) his own "vague and loose indifference" in Cambridge days:—

The memory languidly revolved, the heart
Reposed in noontide rest, the inner pulse
Or contemplation almost failed to beat.
Such life might not inaptly be compared
To a floating island, an amphibious spot
Unsound, of spongy texture, yet withal
Not wanting a fair face of water weeds
And pleasant flowers.

Here Wordsworth, like Chateaubriand in the Prologue to 'Atala,' derives his image of a "floating island" from Bartram ('Travels,' pp. 88, 89, 7426). "Pulse," in strange metaphorical usage, is common to both Bartram and Wordsworth. For the poet's self-criticism in "noontide rest," compare 'Stanzas written in my Pocket-Copy of Thomson's "Castle of Indolence,"' ii. ll. 8, 9,—

Retired in that sunshiny shade he lay;
And, like a naked Indian, slept himself away—

with Bartram, p. 107:—

"How happily situated is this retired spot of earth! What an elision it is! where the wandering Siminole, the naked red warrior, roams at large, and after the vigorous chase retires from the scorching heat of the meridian sun. Here he reclines, and reposes under the odoriferous shades of Zanthoxylon.....whilst the balmy zephyrs fan him to sleep."—Cf. p. 137.

Wordsworth's ill-concealed dissatisfaction with a too languid or "too gaudy region" is illustrated in the luxuriant descriptions with which his "youth from Georgia's shore" allures the guileless Ruth. It is a mistake to suppose (cf. *Academy*, Oct. 27th, 1897) that the poet's own best taste is reflected in the per-fervid stanza:—

He told of the Magnolia spread
High as a cloud, high over head!
The cypress and her spire;
—Of flowers that with one scarlet gleam
Cover a hundred leagues, and seem
To set the hills on fire.

Properly interpreted, this enticing stanza discloses the sensuous vision of a character condemned by the poet—of the panther-like youth who has accepted a dangerous education from nature. The highly-coloured source of the latter three lines is not included in Prof. Knight's foot-notes. It is found on p. 323 of the 'Travels':—

"The epithet fiery, I annex to this most celebrated species of Azalea, as being expressive of the appearance of it in flower, which are in general of the colour of the finest red lead, orange and bright gold.....the clusters of the blossoms cover the shrubs in such incredible profusion on the hill sides, that suddenly opening to view from dark shades, we are alarmed with the apprehension of the hills being set on fire."

The youth himself seems to be a modification of a half-breed mentioned by Bartram, pp. 506, 507:—

"The young mustee, who came with me to the Mucclases from Mobile, having Chactaw blood in his veins from his mother, was a sensible young fellow, and by his father had been instructed in reading, writing and arithmetic, and could speak English very well. He took it into his head, to travel into the Chactaw country; his views were magnanimous, and his designs in the highest degree commendable, nothing less than to inform himself of every species of arts and sciences, that might be of use and advantage, when introduced into his own country, but more particularly music and poetry; with these views he privately left the Nation, went to Mobile, and there entered into the service of the trading company to the Chactaws, as a white man; his easy, communicative, active and familiar disposition and manners, being agreeable to that people, procured him access every where, and favored his subtlety and artifice."—Cf. 'Ruth,' stanzas v., vi., viii., &c.

On p. 507 this "young Orpheus," who had "learned all their most celebrated new songs and poetry," chants a tale that greatly moves a young Chactaw slave-girl—an orphan, as it happens; and on p. 508 is a description of the "quick and sensible effect" of "these doleful moral songs or elegies" of the Chactaws; "a stranger is for a moment lost to himself as it were," and "in danger of revealing his own distress unawares." Coleridge intimated that he knew a source for Wordsworth's *scenery* in 'Ruth.' It is remarkable that no editor has ever identified the degenerate *hero* of that poem with Bartram's "young mustee."

The poet, of course, with unconscious freedom of selection and invention, moulds this personage for a special design, putting into his heart "the impresses" "of a too gaudy region," and storing his mind with Bartram's most unmeasured language. One may fancy that there is an implied censure of Bartram himself in some of the youth's attributes, since, for all his scientific interests, this naturalist shows an undeniable predilection for

Whatever in those climes he found
Irregular in sight or sound.

Witness his "subtle, greedy alligator":—

"The waters like a cataract descend from his opening jaws. Clouds of smoke issue from his dilated nostrils. The earth trembles with his thunder."—P. 118.

Incidentally, there is a criticism of Coleridge deducible from Wordsworth's lines just quoted, if the tumultuous imagery that passes from Bartram into 'Kubla Khan' be taken as indication of the dreamer's "kindred impulse" to "voluptuous thought," as well as of Mr. Kipling, who (cf. 'Wireless') regards Coleridge's "savage place," "holy and enchanted," with its "woman waiting for her demon-lover," as the high-water mark in English poetry.

Nevertheless, Wordsworth's imaginative acceptance of Bartram is in the long run sympathetic, as is shown by the frequency with which scenery and diction from the 'Travels' rise to the surface in his purest and most characteristic poetry. A justly famous passage in 'The Recluse' (ll. 198-229), describing "the evolutions" of waterfowl "over the Lakes of Rydal and Grasmere," if it is connected with something similar in Bartram, well exemplifies the poet's complete mastery in adapting an artistic source. As a professional ornithologist Bartram was deeply interested in the flight of birds:—

"Behold the loud, sonorous, watchful savanna crane.....in detached squadrons. They raise their light elastic sail.....they all rise and fall together as one bird; now they mount aloft, gradually wheeling about, each squadron performs its evolution,

incircling the expansive plain, observing each one their own orbit; then lowering sail, descend on the verge of some glittering lake; whilst other squadrons, ascending aloft in spiral circles, bound on interesting discoveries, wheel round and double the promontory, in the silvery regions of the clouded skies, where, far from the scope of the eye, they carefully observe the verdant meadows on the borders of the East Lake; then contract their plumes and descend to the earth;.....they confer and treat for habitation; the bounds and precincts being settled, they confederate and take possession."—Pp. 146-7; cf. pp. 149, 190.

So much for "waterfowl." What of the "night bird"? All readers know Wordsworth's gifted boy who

Blew mimic hootings to the silent owls,
and recall the unwonted terms in which their answers are announced ('Prelude,' V. ll. 374-377):—

.....and they would shout
Across the watery vale, and shout again,
Responsive to his call, with quivering peals,
And long halloos and screams, and echoes loud.

Is it pure coincidence that Bartram employs similar diction for the same bird?—

"I was awakened and greatly surprised by the terrifying screams of Owls.....screaming and shouting, which increased and spread every way for miles around, in dreadful peals vibrating through the dark extensive forests, meadows and lakes."—P. 135.

Other, more peculiar, diction may come from Bartram. Prof. Dowden once suggested (*Athenæum*, February 24th, 1894) an explanation for the "collocation" of *pulse* and *machine* in the lines:—

And now I see with eye serene
The very pulse of the machine,

by a like "collocation" in the 'Travels' (p. 179):—

"At the return of the morning, by the powerful influence of light; the pulse of nature becomes more active, and the universal vibration of life insensibly and irresistibly moves the wondrous machine."

The suggestion is defensible, since one may discover in Bartram's conception of natural phenomena a possible foundation for more than one unexpected combination in the poet. For example, in 'Ruth,' which is "saturated" with Bartram,

The engines of her pain, the tools
That shaped her sorrow,

—namely,

And airs that gently stir
The vernal leaves—

betray a philosophy not wholly foreign to Bartram's notion of an immanent spirit penetrating all the individual mechanisms of nature. And again, the dictum in 'Stanzas suggested.....off Saint Bees' Heads' (l. 157),

Matter and spirit are as one machine,

is wholly in keeping with the creed in the 'Travels,' and more likely to have come from them than from other sources sometimes advanced for Wordsworth's "pantheism." The most typical expression of that creed is put in the form of a question, in a passage already referred to:—

"If then the visible, the mechanical part of the animal creation, the mere material part is so admirably beautiful, harmonious and incomprehensible, what must be the intellectual system, that inexpressibly more essential principle, which secretly operates within; that which animates the inimitable machines, which gives them motion, impowers them to act, speak and perform, this must be divine and immortal?"—Introduction, pp. xxiv, xxv.

Have we not here in queried form something like that "pulse" which the serene, undoubting eye of the poet beholds in his 'Phantom of Delight'?
LANE COOPER.

SALE.

MESSRS. HODGSON included in their sale last week the following: Gould's Birds of Europe, 5 vols., 33s.; Seeborn's Monograph of the Turdidae (Family of Thrushes), 2 vols., 13s. 6s.; Lord Overstone's Tracts on the National Debt, Paper Currency, &c., 4 vols.,

10s. 15s. Harleian Society's Publications, from the commencement to 1904, with the Register Section, 83 vols., 30s. Privately Printed Visitations by Foster, Metcalfe, &c., 17 vols., 15s. 10s. The Index Library from 1888 to 1904, 32 vols., 6l. 10s. Yorkshire Archaeological and Topographical Association's Journal, 18 vols., and Record Series, 34 vols., 12l. 7s. 6d. Whitaker's Richmondshire, 2 vols., 7l. Folk-Lore Society's Publications, a complete set to 1902, 51 vols., 20l. Villon Society's Publications, 22 vols., 18l. 7s. Wordsworth's Ode to Charles Lamb, the rare privately printed issue, 20l.

Literary Gossip.

In the *Cornhill Magazine* for May Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge criticizes the 'Redistribution of the Fleet'; Mrs. Frederic Harrison gives some recollections of the 'French Refugees to England in 1871-2'; and Mr. Richard Barry, the American war correspondent, describes the 'Siege and Fall of Port Arthur.' Sir Rowland Blennerhassett writes an appreciation of Arthur Strong, the late Librarian of the House of Lords; while an anonymous writer begins a series of articles entitled 'From a College Window.' Dr. W. H. D. Rouse touches the Greek question in 'A Plea for the Useless'; Prof. Bonney writes, in view of the recent discovery in the Premier Mine, of 'A Home of Diamonds'; and Mr. Leonard Huxley contributes a poem, 'The Rock Garden.'

AMONGST the papers in the May issue of *Chambers's Journal* will be 'Deer Forests, Economically Considered,' in which the monetary value of these to the Highlands is shown. Mr. John Oxenham has a paper on Sark as a holiday resort; Mr. T. H. Escott writes on 'Social Pioneers of Science'; Mr. A. F. Steuart revives, from an old journal, the story of a journey with Sir Walter Scott to the Continent in 1815; and the Rev. Reginald A. Gatty gives a popular account of how to recognize and gather flint arrow-heads and scrapers in England in a paper entitled 'The Home of the Pigmies.' There are also several travel and holiday papers.

A TRANSLATION into Urdu of Miss Gabrielle Festing's volume 'From the Land of Princes,' which was published by Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co. in the late autumn of last year, is being made by Mr. S. Warman, editor of *The Arya Gazette*, Lahore.

MR. MARTIN J. BLAKE is engaged on compiling the second volume of the 'Blake Family Records,' which will contain a calendar of documents relating to the family during the seventeenth century, in continuation of the first volume, which contained those concerning the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The work will include some interesting facts about the "plantation" of the province of Connaught with English settlers in 1635, and the fourteen ancient "Tribes" of Galway. It will be illustrated by facsimiles of documents, coats of arms, pedigrees, ancient seals, &c., and will be published by Mr. Elliot Stock.

THE Bunbury letters which Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge will sell by auction in about a fortnight are of considerable literary interest, and some of them (since they come from the family) have probably never been printed. Of the two by Goldsmith, a long one, of four pages quarto, written in 1771, is addressed to Mrs. Bunbury, the beautiful sister of "the

Jessamy Bride," and is a mixture of verse and prose. The second letter is to H. W. Bunbury, and in part relates to 'She Stoops to Conquer.' There are many important and interesting letters from Charles James Fox and from the first and third Lords Holland, and others addressed to various members of the Fox family. Four letters by Pope to Lord Strafford (July-October, 1725) deal largely with Sir Godfrey Kneller; eleven letters are by Matthew Prior, and addressed to Sir Thomas Hanmer (1706-16), to whom is also addressed a letter by Swift from Dublin of October 1st, 1720.

JUST as we go to press we are sorry to see the death on Friday last week of an admirable classical scholar, Mr. Franklin T. Richards, of whom we hope to have an extended notice next week.

SIR HERBERT STEPHEN writes:—

"In your notice, on the 15th inst., of Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff's 'Notes from a Diary, 1896-1901,' you say: 'Surely the saying of J. K. S. is spoilt, and should run "Heaven lies about us in our infancy, and we lie about ourselves in our old age." I cannot, at this moment, refer to Sir Mountstuart's volume, and do not know what version of the little jest he has published; but if he recorded it in or after 1896, he probably did not hear of it until some time after my brother's death, which happened in 1892. The words in which, if I remember right, my brother repeated the phrase to me, soon after he first used it, were: "It may be true that Heaven lies about us in our infancy, but that is no reason why we should lie about Heaven in our old age."'

The version of 1900 in the 'Notes from a Diary' agrees with our correspondent's account. Our own appeared in print much earlier. Both are good.

THE London School of Economics and Political Science announce for the opening of the summer term evening lectures from May 1st to 5th in the following order:—Monday: 'The Law of Nations concerning Neutrality,' by Dr. Oppenheim; Tuesday: 'Currency, Banking, and the Money Market,' by Prof. Foxwell; Wednesday: 'Illuminated Manuscripts,' with lantern illustrations, by Sir E. Maunde Thompson; Thursday: 'Immigration,' by Mr. Herbert Samuel, M.P.; and Friday: 'The Geographical Conditions of Modern International Politics,' by Mr. H. J. Mackinder.

THE Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge will issue the following publications early in May: 'This Church and Realm'; 'Modern Criticism and the Book of Genesis,' by the Rev. H. A. Redpath; 'Some Types of Devotional Life in the Church of England in the Nineteenth Century,' by Canon Bodington; 'The Foundations of a Happy Life,' by the Very Rev. C. T. Ovenden; 'The Difficulties of Unbelief,' by the Rev. Innes B. Wane; 'The Freedom of the So-called Free Churches,' illustrated by the History of the Free Church of Scotland, by the Rev. A. J. C. Allen; 'Some Post-Reformation Saints,' by the late Canon Overton; 'The Puritans and the Tithes,' by the late T. Hancock; and 'The Fall of Le Grand Sarrasin,' by the Rev. W. J. Ferrar.

THE idiosyncrasies of the sale-room would form a long and interesting chapter in the history of literary bypaths. For a certain

book in the recent John Scott sale a buyer gave a commission of something like five times the amount he had paid for a similar copy in stock. Another case occurred in the recent sale in New York of Bishop Hurst's library. Some years ago W. R. Benjamin, the bookseller, purchased Hawthorne's set of Shakespeare in fourteen volumes, in each of which was Hawthorne's autograph. Benjamin made various efforts to sell the set, but no one cared to purchase; at last Bishop Hurst gave him forty-five dollars. At the bishop's sale the other week the set was the object of very keen competition, and at last realized 1,400 dollars.

It has been decided, on the initiative of the *Revue Politique et Littéraire*, to celebrate the centenary of Auguste Barbier, who was born in Paris on April 28th, 1805, and died at Nice on February 14th, 1882. His long list of works includes a translation of Shakespeare's 'Julius Cæsar' into French verse (1874). One of his earliest and most famous works, 'Iambes: la Curée,' was inspired by the intrigues which centred round the new king after the Revolution of July, and appeared in the *Revue de Paris* of August, 1830. Barbier was elected to the Académie Française on April 29th, 1869, and his "éloge" at that place was delivered by the Bishop of Autun on April 19th, 1883.

PIERRE LOTI's new book, 'La Troisième Jeunesse de Madame Prune,' has just appeared, and, says the *Débats*, has reached its twenty-ninth edition in two days. A similar success by a stylist in England would be impossible.

THE Parliamentary Papers of the week include a Return dealing with Agricultural and Technical Instruction Schemes, Ireland (2d.).

SCIENCE

Great Zimbabwe, Mashonaland, Rhodesia: an Account of Two Years' Examination Work in 1902-4 on behalf of the Government of Rhodesia. By R. N. Hall. With an Introduction by Prof. A. H. Keane. (Methuen & Co.)

THE great interest which was excited in 1891 by the discoveries of the late Mr. Theodore Bent (to whose memory Mr. Hall very gracefully dedicates this volume) will induce many readers to consult this record of more recent, more prolonged, and more thorough investigations on the spot than Mr. Bent had the opportunity of making. Mr. Hall read a paper on the subject before the British Association at Cambridge in August, 1904, and this work (pp. xliii + 459) gives a full and detailed account of all that has been discovered not only in the limited area of 945 by 480 yards explored by Mr. Bent, but also in the range of 2 by 1½ miles over which the ruins extend, so far as they have yet been examined. They probably cover a much larger area still.

The city of Great Zimbabwe doubtless owed its importance to the gold-mining industry, which continued to be practised during many centuries. Ornaments of manufactured gold have been found in association with the oldest form of relics. Gold

ornaments have been found buried with corpses, in some cases in such quantity as to weigh seventy-two ounces. It will be inferred from this that the ruins relate to different periods of time. The more interesting features, the great conical tower, and other portions of the group of buildings enclosed within the massive elliptical walls, called the elliptical temple, are of very high antiquity. Mr. Hall's theory is that after the departure of the ancient builders and occupiers the temple became a ruin, and that in the course of some centuries of neglect a considerable portion of the south wall and the whole of the west wall were destroyed by natural causes, being exposed to torrents of rain and storm-water descending from the hills.

The "elliptical temple," as a whole, forms a group of buildings 833 ft. in circumference. The striking feature of its construction is that the plan is curvilinear. The more ancient parts of the outer wall are marvels of careful and orderly masonry in regular courses of dressed stone, surmounted by a chevron pattern for 26½ ft. Over the pattern are granite monoliths, and traces of small circular towers. In the interior the most interesting objects are the conical towers, which are within what is called the sacred enclosure, and are approached by a narrow parallel passage inside the eastern wall. The larger of the conical towers was, in 1891, 32 ft. high, but it has, unfortunately, suffered considerable dilapidation since that time. The circumference at the base is about 57½ ft., gradually diminishing to 30 ft. at the height of 27½ ft., where the broken portion of the summit commences.

The smaller conical tower has been almost wholly destroyed, only three to six feet in height being left. It is all solid masonry, 21½ ft. in circumference at base, and nearly 20 ft. at 4 ft. above the base. Much of the destruction has taken place within the last few years. Assuming that these towers had an astronomical object, Schlichter and others have calculated a date of about 1100 B.C. for their construction. The parallel passage between high walls narrows at places to 2 ft. 6 in.

The most remarkable relics found in these ruins are the bird effigies in soapstone, and the representations of the phallus. Of these latter at least 100 have been discovered, showing that the veneration of the reproductive principle formed an important part of the cult of the builders. The bird effigies are supposed to be connected with the worship of the Sabeian Venus, Almaquah.

On the hill above the ruins of the elliptical temple are the remains of a fortress to which has been given the name of the acropolis. It is designed on the same curvilinear method as the other buildings.

Among the approaches is a rock passage even more narrow than the parallel passage of the temple, for at one point it is less than 2 ft. wide. In the acropolis, as in the temple, though the ruin began centuries ago, it is melancholy to find that much damage has been done during the last few years, so that in parts the paths are dangerous. At the most westerly point of the ruins is what is called the western temple, built at a height of 220 ft. above the valley on the summit of the precipitous side of the hill, whence a splendid view

of the ruins of the valley is obtained. The remains of the curved western wall, with its wide summit, along which are alternating monoliths and conical towers, adjoin those of this building. Another temple is on the eastern side.

Mr. Hall has done well in limiting the scope of his work to the accurate and detailed description of the actual facts under his observation, and not indulging the temptation to wander in the seductive paths of theory. His book will be found most valuable by any members of the British Association who may be induced to make these ruins a part of their South African research.

In the introduction which Prof. Keane has contributed to the volume he commends the method which Mr. Hall has adopted of stating only the facts that he has accumulated, and leaving the inferences to be drawn from them to the independent work of others. Dr. Keane himself goes further, and maintains his opinion that the true source of these wonderful prehistoric remains is in South Arabia, Phœnicia, and Palestine. He contends that the Semitic treasure-seekers reached Tarshish, the present Sofala, through Madagascar; and in answer to the criticisms with which his theory has been met he adduces the evidence of intercourse between the Jews and that island, even in pre-Solomonic days, collected by M. Grandidier. A curious circumstance is that, though no inscriptions have yet been discovered, an object having the signs of the zodiac carved round the rim was found near Great Zimbabwe. Dr. Keane seeks to show that this object may be of high antiquity, as the ancient Babylonian calendar had the zodiacal signs, which, according to Prof. Sayce, had been marked out before 2000 B.C.

However fascinating these researches into hoary antiquity may be, the great value of Mr. Hall's work consists in its ample and careful description of the ruins as they are, and in the plans and photographs which illustrate it.

Cultes, Mythes, et Religions. Par Salomon Reinach. Vol. I. (Paris, Leroux.)

M. SALOMON REINACH is the most learned of vivacious and the most vivacious of learned writers. Unlike most of the erudite, he sees no virtue in dulness; indeed, he has no temptations that way. His knowledge is amazingly wide in range; he is not of those foreign savants who first discover the existence of an idea after it has been current in England for a generation. As neither our space nor our knowledge enables us to touch on all of the topics in these collected essays, we must indicate their width of range. The author deals with tabu, totemism, totemistic survivals among the Celts; totemism and exogamy; totemism and the domestication of animals; the theory of sacrifice; tabus on ladies' legs; the origin of marriage; the history of folk-lore (two pages!); art, magic, and totemism (palæolithic and actual); 'L'Amphidromie'; art and Druidism; incest and modesty; ritual floggings; Celtic gods and altars; the boar as a Breton totem; Galatian religion; androphagous carnivora in Gallo-Roman art (more totems); prayers for the dead;

'The Golden Bough'; donkey worship; Satan; apostles among anthropophagi; Zarza (Samuel); L'Abbé Loisy; Antoinette Bourignon; and a few minor themes.

We shall confine our remarks to totemism. M. Reinach, in 1900, introduced this theme to persons who had never heard of it—Mommson and other German *savants*—and to others who, if they had heard of it, knew but little of it—the members of the *Académie des Inscriptions*. "You can't think how ignorant these boys are," said Walter Scott, as a child, when asked why he was not playing with the other boys in the square. But M. Reinach playfully enlightened the *Académie* just mentioned and the learned Teutons.

M. Reinach speaks of a British critic who complains that "totems have been as much overdone [*abusés*] as solar myths." In fact, while solar myths and totemism are both *vera causa* of stories, customs, and so forth, they have been applied hastily, without criticism and without sufficient evidence, as keys to locks which they do not open at present. For instance, the cat as a totem has been used to explain Clan Chattan, with its cat crest, in defiance of Gaelic history and hagiology. The dog totem has been tried as an explanation of the name Glencoe, which probably means "the narrow glen," while the adjacent Coalisnacoean, "the dog's ferry," and Achnacon, no more imply a prehistoric dog totem than does the Isle of Dogs. If the theory of totemism in Greek religion has not been overdone, then the theory of the "corn spirit" in animal form in Greek religion has been *abusé* enormously.

Then we hear of totem sacrifice and totem sacraments, of which M. Reinach makes great use, following Robertson Smith. "Till the totem sacrament is vouched for by some more real proof, it had better fall out of speculative theology" (we may add out of speculative sociology), says Dr. E. B. Tylor (*Journal of the Anthropological Institute*, Aug.-Nov., 1898, pp. 136-48). In a Napoleonic spirit M. Reinach formulates a "code du totémisme," with twelve articles (pp. 17-26). Certain beliefs and practices among ancient civilized races are represented as survivals of totemism. But it is first necessary to prove that these practices veritably occur among races, like the Australians, which are known to be really totemic. In the cases of keeping a specimen of the totem animal as a pet, of burying him when dead, of apologizing to him when he has to be killed, of sacrificing him ritually with lamentations, for example, we do not think that the customs are proved, by the evidence cited, to be performed by totemists in the case of their totems. Of the Californian buzzard rite, the Zuñi turtle rite, Dr. Tylor justly remarks that the former "explains itself without supposing that the bird was a totem"; and as to the second he remarks, "Mr. Frazer has since changed his opinion of this rite, taking it as a case of transmigration of souls" (*op. cit.*, p. 145). But M. Reinach mainly depends on Mr. Frazer's collection of cases in 'Totemism' (1887). Each case demands criticism on its merits, and in some instances we think that the animals in question are not totems, but animal familiars of individuals, *naguals*, *manitus*, *nyarongs*, or *yunbeai*,

to use native terms for such familiars. We cannot say that such or such a classical custom is a survival of totemism before we have proved that in totemic society the custom actually prevails, and so is able to survive. Again, in actual totemic society some tribes (local tribes occupying large areas of territory) bear animal names in Australia. But the tribes, as tribes, do not treat their animal namesakes "with the decencies of a totem," as Charles II., according to Bishop Burnet, did not treat Nell Gwynne "with the decencies of a mistress." The savage tribe, as a tribe, has no totem in Australia. In Africa the tribe often has, as a tribe, a name-giving respected animal. Following African analogy, the Hirpi in Samnium (Wolves) may present a survival of much modified totemism, and some of the Roman *gentes* (as the Porcii) may be in the same case; and this applies to the Egyptian nomes. These appear to be legitimate presumptions of totemic survival; not so the Samoan custom of breeding owls as birds of omen. The omen-birds of Borneo and of Rome do not appear to be connected by evidence with totemism.

Dr. Tylor has protested against the conveyance of totems into the book on Samoa by Dr. Turner. "On reference to the original passages in Dr. Turner's book, it will be found that neither totems nor totem clans are there, either by name or description" (*op. cit.*, p. 142). To prove in detail that Samoan "family gods" with animal vehicles are a development of totemism—not of "nyarongism"—would require minute criticism. We have not made the necessary studies, and offer no opinion; the totemic theory is plausible and attractive, more we cannot at present say. As to the widespread savage belief that totem kins descend from their name-giving totem, M. Reinach justly thinks that the myth is "a hypothesis suggested to totemists by tabus of which they do not know the origin, or perhaps by the traditional designations of their kins" (p. 26). The assumption by men "of the names of objects, in fact, must have been the commencement of totemism," as Mr. Howitt remarks ('Native Tribes of South-East Australia,' p. 153). Given the kin-names and the long-surviving savage theory of the *rapport* between the name and those who bear the name, and the whole of totemism inevitably follows.

We now turn to M. Reinach's acceptance of Mr. Jevons's theory, "the only explanation of the domestication of animals and plants" (pp. ii-iv). Now ought we not to study totemism first among the most primitive races, where it is most vigorous—say in Australia? Has M. Reinach found three cases of a man or a kin domesticating or making a pet of a plant or an animal in Australia because it was the man's or the kin's totem? We do know one doubtful example; but we have heard, once or twice, of a man making a pet of his *yunbeai* (an Euahlayi word) or *nyarong*, or personal "animal familiar." But a *yunbeai* is not a *Dhé*, is not a totem.

On the other hand, in countries where we find domesticated animals, we see, at most, only possible survivals of totemism; and it is a mere guess to say that these domesticated animals were once totems. In Aus-

tralia each kin only spares its own totem (if it even does that), and as the man and the children, with male kin, spare what the mother kills, while the mother and the children, with female descent, kill what the man spares, how can totemism there lead to the domestication of animals?

In Australia a pet of the totem species of the mother would not, for any "religious" reason, be spared by the hungry father, uncles paternal, and so forth, while any man, woman, or child of another totem who came by would have no "religious" reason for not bagging the pet. It would scarcely be tamed in these circumstances, unless the owner of the pet were a medicine man, and the animal his *yunbeai*. Where totemism, as among the Bantu, has left only possible traces, one tribe (a large local community) is named after the alligator, another after the baboon, another after the lion—are any named after sheep or ox? Yet the tribes named after wild animals domesticate sheep and oxen; not lions, alligators, or baboons, their *Siboko*. As these name-giving animals of tribes (baboon, alligator, &c.) are probably survivals of the totems of the chief local totemic group within the tribe in the remote past, while other totemic names within the tribe have died out, how can it have been totemism that—in these tribes—domesticated sheep and oxen? We must postulate an Ox kin and a Sheep kin with many other kins in the primitive tribe. What has become of them? The problem is difficult. Given a number of tribes of which two have for *Siboko*—name-giving respected animals—sheep and ox, how does this fact induce all the tribes having tameless animals for their *Siboko* to domesticate oxen and sheep, to which they owe no reverence, for their animals are not their *Siboko*? M. Reinach states the process of domestication thus: The totem, though usually spared, is eaten rarely, and religiously, in a totem sacrament (a rite for which evidence is sadly to seek, as we have said). These rare religious ceremonies, practised on animals now grown tame because they are usually spared (which they cannot be where every one not of their totem kills and eats them), become *des ripailles*, greedy feasts. Yet M. Reinach insists that early pastoral peoples do not, except on rare occasions, eat their flocks and herds. Next "religion" deserts the animals, or concentrates itself on one of them, such as the bull Apis.

M. Reinach rejects the idea that tamable animals were first kept as pets, and then multiplied. The hungry savage would eat his pet. Not necessarily, or always, we reply, in countries where there were not only animals capable of domestication, but also cereals, maize, potatoes, and so on, capable of being cultivated, as in Africa. The savage, having such food, need not eat "the little black pig," like Sir Pitt Crawley, or the pet lamb, or the fattened calf, which becomes the milk-yielding cow. M. Reinach's refutation is not so conclusive as he supposes. He argues that, left to his appetites, the savage would exterminate all the game, and has only been checked by "religion," and that "religion" is totemic (pp. 91-2). The reply is that the savage never exterminates the game, though only a small fraction of a tribe has any totemic reason

for sparing any given animal. Cockney sportsmen, not red men, exterminated the buffalo. But seven-eighths of the members of the Iowa tribes had no "religious" reason for sparing the buffalo; they were of seven other totems. If absence of religion alone prevents the extermination of an animal, the buffalo would have been exterminated. Many totem kins do not spare their totem animal, and when they do they help other men to kill it. Yet the animal is not exterminated. We do not know how animals came to be domesticated, but it is not proved to have been by aid of totemism. The sheep, ox, pig, and fowl might be spared by their human namesakes, but would be hunted by all the other totem kins and groups in the tribe. Thus the explanation of M. Reinach is not *la plus simple et la plus facile*. It cannot be accepted (1) till we have proof of the wide prevalence of totemic sacraments; (2) till we learn how the tame totem animals escaped the pursuit of tribes or groups whose Siboko or totems were wild animals; (3) and why the tribes or groups which have not animals capable of domestication for Siboko or totems, but tameless animals, came to domesticate the useful animals which are not their totems or Siboko.

We have tried to work out a theory of the domestication of totemic animals, and have failed. The thing could not be done where all men, except men of the sheep totem, might chase and kill the sheep. The animal could not become tame in these circumstances. It could only become tame if not one kin out of thirty, or one local group out of thirty, but a whole local tribe, occupying alone a wide range of country, had the sheep for their Siboko, and scrupulously respected the animal. In that stage of progress totemism would, in its main features, be extinct. The practice of keeping flocks might spread to other tribes. We do not know such a case as we have supposed, unless it existed in a nome of civilized Egypt. Does M. Reinach think that this very peculiar state of affairs has existed in all original centres of the domestication of sheep, cattle, horses, dogs, swine, fowls, asses, camels, llamas, and so forth? It is a hypothesis like another; but where are the proofs? Moreover, as a truly totemic tribe advances to reckoning of descent through males, or even to matrimonial classes with female descent, it is apt to treat its totem animal like any other, and to lose all sense of religious connexion with it. In tribes where this occurred, totemism could not lead to the domestication of animals. We must not theorize in a hurry!

A Gardener's Year. By H. Rider Haggard. (Longmans & Co.)—Three hundred and ninety-six pages of fairly solid matter, a plan, an index well arranged, and twenty-four illustrations go to make up this latest contribution to gardening literature. The author does not conceal the fact from the first that he is most keen about the culture of orchids, and it is of orchids that we hear most throughout his account of the wet and stormy year of 1903, and it is very interesting to learn how much may be done by a keen servant and a master who knows, without a long purse and a large staff. This book will not have been written in vain if it helps to dispel the delusion that the orchid is only the rich man's flower.

Nor do we wish to imply that other gardening topics are neglected. The flower garden, the kitchen garden, the fruit trees, the lawns, their successes and failures, their difficulties and treatment, all receive due notice in their various seasons. Again, Mr. Haggard is nothing if not practical; he helps in the work, he counts the cost, and knows what he is talking about. And yet there are one or two points on which we find it difficult to agree with him. Roses, we think, can be well grown on a gravel soil, and this is the view taken by Foster Melliar in his 'Book of the Rose' (pp. 44, 45, in the new edition). Nor is Mr. Haggard's list quite up to date, if we may say so: there are many newer sorts than those which he mentions which most rose-growers would put in the first twenty-five for a beginner's list. Again, we cannot agree with Mr. Haggard when he says on p. 237 that sweet peas have not improved since 1893. Many growers, we believe, would say that no flower has undergone such changes for the better in size of bloom, in number of blooms on one stalk, and in the careful selection of self-coloured and daintily tinged varieties. But these are only small points; on the whole, we are grateful to have this book of the garden written by a lover of nature and flowers, one to whom "the hopes and fears that kindle hopes" in the garden are a never-failing source of interest and occupation.

A Vertebrate Fauna of the North-West Highlands and Skye. By J. A. Harvie-Brown and Rev. H. A. Macpherson. (Edinburgh, Douglas.)—This, the eighth volume of a well-known and valuable series of contributions to the natural history of Scotland, necessarily awakens mournful feelings, for it opens with an 'In Memoriam' of T. E. Buckley, the coadjutor of Mr. Harvie-Brown from the commencement. Nor is this all, for closely follows an obituary of the Rev. H. A. Macpherson, whose name appears on the title-page, and who was the author of a chapter on the topography of Skye, as well as of numerous remarks—bearing his initials—on the fauna of that large island and the vicinity. The loss of these accomplished naturalists can only be appreciated by those who enjoyed the privilege of their friendship or acquaintance, and the circle is wide. An excellent likeness of Buckley forms the centre of a medallion plate; below is a portrait of Macpherson associated with the basaltic columns of Kilt Rock, Skye; above is John Wolley, with an osprey and its nest in the background; while to the right are Evander Melver and Sir Francis Mackenzie—esteemed local observers.

Besides Skye—to which allusion has been made—the area under consideration includes West Ross and that portion of West Sutherland which sends its waters to the North Minch, as far as Cape Wrath. In this respect the present volume serves as a supplement to the first of the series, which dealt with Sutherland, Caithness, and West Cromarty, and was published in 1887. A good deal has, however, been learnt in eighteen years, and it is, therefore, very satisfactory to have information up to date, as in the present case. Mr. Harvie-Brown boldly states that to him the principal interest of this area consists in proving that its fauna is comparatively poor, because he considers that such ought to be the case, owing to isolation by sea on the one side and by mountain ranges on the other. This subject is treated at some length in an important chapter devoted to 'Faunal Position.' It may be observed that, in spite of poverty in species, which we have been warned to expect, the lists of the mammals, birds, &c., together with the narratives, cover rather more than 370 pages, in addition to the introductory 100 which are now under notice. Very interesting are Mr. Harvie-Brown's records of his visits to former haunts, especially in 1903, and among the more attractive is the account of the island of Hands. A map is given of this

grand resort of rock birds, and there are also several illustrations, the finest being a photograph (facing p. 332) of kittiwakes and guillemots on the ledges of the stupendous cliffs. There is also a view of the rock-wall which the fulmar petrel has selected for its nesting-place since its arrival on that island, about the beginning of this century. The chapter on 'Climate and Change' affords food for reflection, and may be studied with advantage by those landowners at whom Mr. Harvie-Brown shakes the finger of warning with regard to the wholesale afforesting of ground "to please a fashion and temporarily increase the rents of sporting tenants." With an earnestness marked by italics, he continues:—

"Already I can see the first result in the wholesale destruction of heather and the consequent departure of the grouse. Both root and branch of heather is *burned out of the ground*, and a most aggressive vermin is sure to follow—(rabbits)—when the bracken springs up after a lapse of century-buried seed. Then shall the deer-grass fail unless the rabbit is exterminated, the bracken got rid of, and the heather restored—*three processes, I believe, which will exercise the minds of the Lairds of Highland property in the future as scarcely any of their past experiences have done*. Sixteen male ferrets turned down however in The Parc of Lewis in 1900 succeeded in clearing off *almost every rabbit on the peninsula* in two years: and then the ferrets died also, or wandered in search of virgin hunting-fields."

This is as much as our space will permit upon the subject; but the indictment extends over several pages, and we agree in the main with the author's views, though they might have been more concisely stated.

Passing to the mammals, we may notice Macpherson's evidence as to the occasional visits of the walrus to the Skye waters as of interest, and also two illustrations of the great grey seal, reproduced from photographs furnished by the late Henry Evans, an admirable naturalist, who observed everything, and told his friends his experiences, but printed next to nothing. The remarks on the red deer which frequented the neighbourhood of Cape Wrath as late as 1830 deserve attention; and the history of the existing "forests" is carefully traced. On p. 145 is a "speaking" likeness of old John Sutherland, of Inchmadamph, exclaiming, "I never killed an osprey"; and details of the nesting-places of that handsome bird of prey occupy nearly thirty pages of great interest. Some of the most effective of the many photogravures illustrate sites which know the osprey no more as a breeding species, among them the ruins of Ardrvrack Castle, Loch Assynt, on which the writer saw the remains of the fish-hawk's nest nearly thirty years ago. Two, or at most three pairs of this long-winged bird are all that can be counted as breeding in Scotland in this century, and the high prices offered to the egg-stealer by collectors of "British" specimens may easily and speedily lead to extirpation. Besides the photogravures there are in the text nearly a dozen sketches of nesting-places of the osprey, and we can imagine some bird-lover making a pilgrimage with this illustrated guide-book in his hand to the former homes of a vanished species. Mr. Harvie-Brown's remarks upon the decadence of the red grouse in the north-west of Scotland should be read in connexion with his warning (already quoted) respecting the destruction of heather, followed by the increase of rabbits and bracken. Attention is very properly drawn to the three species of large gulls which regularly hunt for and destroy eggs, young game, and poultry; but after these very sensible remarks we are surprised that Mr. Harvie-Brown should roundly abuse a man who had, for his own reasons, destroyed the eggs of a colony of the great black-backed gull: a species which is, in proportion to its numbers, the very worst robber of the three.

About the fish of this area there was nothing of importance to be said, and for that excellent

reason there is no entry under this heading; while the scanty Reptilia and Amphibia require only a couple of pages. The illustrations have been already praised; the letterpress is of more than usual interest, especially as regards the osprey; and a good coloured map is followed by an adequate index.

GEOLOGICAL LITERATURE.

Geology: Processes and their Results. By Thomas C. Chamberlin and Rollin D. Salisbury. (Murray.)—This is the first part of a text-book of geology written on advanced lines by two distinguished American professors, one of whom controls the department of geology and the other that of geography in the University of Chicago, whilst both hold official appointments under the Geological Survey of the United States. To an English reader the volume has about it a welcome freshness; for though it traverses the ground which must necessarily be trodden by every geological teacher in taking a general review of the science, it will be found that many of the subjects are treated in a way which markedly contrasts with that in which they are usually handled by English writers. Readers of the *Journal of Geology*, published in Chicago, will, however, be more or less familiar with some of the recent views of the authors and others whom they quote.

The study of geology may be approached from various sides. In this work the writers have chosen the reasonable course of leading the student first to the study of the natural agencies which are now acting upon the face of the earth, and then using the knowledge so acquired for the interpretation of the phenomena of the past. The historical element is properly emphasized throughout the work. It is only natural that the authors should illustrate their subject by examples drawn mainly from American sources; but though these may tend to widen the views of the English student, illustrations of a more familiar character would probably prove on the whole more useful to him. There is, for example, a folding table of analyses of river-waters and another of spring-waters, but in both cases these are exclusively American. Again, the beautiful little tinted maps, of which a large number are distributed through the work, are all maps of American localities. The advanced student, however, will probably prefer these to hackneyed illustrations taken from English text-books; and it must be remembered that it is for the advanced student that the work under review is primarily intended. At the same time it is written for the most part in a very readable style, so that it may be taken up with advantage outside the classes of a college.

It is not surprising that a large section of the work should be devoted to the action of running water, and the work which it accomplishes in sculpturing the surface of the earth, for this is a theme which has been fruitfully studied in recent years by many geologists and geographers in the United States, notably by Prof. Russell, Dr. Gilbert, and Prof. Davis. Glaciers, too, as seen in the States, in Alaska, and in Greenland, receive ample attention. These, like all the other subjects discussed in this volume, are freely illustrated by views taken from photographs and beautifully reproduced.

In the course of a long and suggestive chapter on the origin and descent of rocks, the authors introduce a new scheme of petrological classification and nomenclature. Reform is undoubtedly needed in the matter of rock-names, for the present system, if such it can be called, is involved, inconsistent, and altogether unsatisfactory. Still, it may be doubted whether the scheme here outlined will, with its unfamiliar terminology, overcome the conservatism of geologists in this country, notwith-

standing its undoubted ingenuity, and the fact that it has been elaborated by such distinguished petrologists as Cross, Iddings, Pirsson, and Washington.

It is evident that Messrs. Chamberlin and Salisbury's volume is intended to be the first part of a complete treatise on geology, though the title-page carries no reference to its being vol. i. If the continuation prove equal in merit with the instalment now issued, the whole will undoubtedly become a favourite work of reference with geological students on both sides of the Atlantic.

An Introduction to the Geology of Cape Colony. By A. W. Rogers. (Longmans & Co.)

—In this volume the Director of the Geological Survey of Cape Colony gives a general description of the structure of the country, illustrated by numerous sections and a coloured geological map. It is a work which will be found of much use to the student of South African geology, since it contains in a compact form a good deal of information to be found otherwise only by reference to numerous scientific journals and official reports. The time has not yet come for writing a detailed account of the colony, for many parts have yet to be surveyed; but sufficient is known to enable the geologist to form a good general idea of the structure of the country. It is virtually a shallow basin, filled with strata of the Great Karroo system, reposing in an almost horizontal position, whilst the edges of the cup consist of older rocks, more or less folded, known as the Cape system and the Pre-Cape rocks. The Table Mountain sandstone, which is responsible for some of the most characteristic scenery of the country, including, of course, Table Mountain itself, belongs to the Cape system.

Geological interest centres in the Karroo beds, which cover the greater part of the colony, and appear to be strata of freshwater origin deposited in a vast sheet of water connected with the hypothetical continent of Gondwanaland, which is supposed to have stretched across part of Africa, India, and Australia. The deposition of the Karroo strata must have extended over a long period, probably from the Carboniferous to the Trias. The Dwyka conglomerate, near the base of the Karroo system, which has been the subject of much discussion, is regarded by the author as a deposit of glacial origin; and, indeed, it would be difficult to reach any other conclusion in face of the mass of evidence which has now accumulated. The famous *Glossopteris* flora, found in the Ecce beds above the Dwyka series, is closely related to the assemblage of plants occurring in the Gondwana system elsewhere. In the lacustrine deposits of the Karroo period are preserved numerous relics of that reptilian life which existed in unsurpassed variety in the South African area, and included such remarkable forms as *Pareiasaurus* and *Dicynodon*. Dr. R. Broom, of Stellenbosch, has contributed to Mr. Rogers's volume an interesting chapter on these reptiles, in which he discusses the suggestive relation in which the types known as Theriodonts stand to mammals.

To those members of the British Association who intend to visit South Africa in the autumn this volume will be peculiarly welcome. Not the least interesting part of the book is that in which Mr. Rogers describes the volcanic pipes that have become famous as the great repositories of diamonds. When these pipes were first discovered, some five-and-thirty years ago, their true nature was not recognized, but it is now generally believed—though much about them still remains obscure—that they represent channels drilled by subterranean explosions, and filled with an altered volcanic product, the material called kimberlite, which is associated with various rock-fragments forming a breccia or tuff. The author regards these pipes, which are undoubtedly later than the Karroo period, as

probably of Cretaceous age, but with regard to the origin of the mineral which invests them with such peculiar interest he has no new views to offer. The origin of the diamond remains, in fact, as mysterious as ever.

Landscape in History, and other Essays. By Sir Archibald Geikie. (Macmillan & Co.)—Sir Archibald Geikie has brought together in this volume ten essays and addresses, forming a collection which may be fitly regarded as a companion to his earlier series of 'Geological Sketches.' About half the volume is devoted to the study of British scenery. In the graphic delineation of topographical features the author has few rivals, whilst in the analysis of scenery which couples scientific precision with poetic feeling he stands alone. His description of landscape rather recalls the style of Hugh Miller—to whom one of these essays is devoted—but his wealth of scientific knowledge is vastly greater than that which Miller was ever able to command. Whilst Sir Archibald's wide experience in the field as a professional geologist has led to his intimate acquaintance with British scenery in every phase, his constant use of the hammer has in no way lessened the power of his pen, and the volume of essays under review, like his former collection of 'Sketches,' forms a charming contribution to the literature of his favourite science.

The leading essay, from which the new volume borrows its main title, represents an address delivered some years ago to the Oxford University Scientific Club. The writer's object is to show how the scenery of the British Islands has influenced the course of national history and the development of national character. This subject has frequently been touched upon by historians, but then historians are usually not geologists. Changes in the surface of the land, whether resulting from the operation of natural agencies or from human interference, may obviously tend to affect in a marked manner the progress of civilization. This is perhaps most strikingly seen in the insularity of Britain, which has been effected partly by depression of the land and partly by denudation of the coast-line since early man first made his appearance in this part of the world.

In the second essay the author illustrates the influence of scenery in stimulating the imagination by cleverly contrasting the mythology of ancient Greece with the legends of the Teutonic races, which arose under very different physical surroundings from those of Southern Europe. As to the modern method of analyzing scenery in the light of geological science, it is held, not without good reason, that it supplies abundant material for the exercise of the imagination in recalling the panorama of the past.

"In dissipating the popular misconceptions which have grown up around the question of the origin of scenery, science has put in their place a series of views of nature which appeal infinitely more to the imagination than anything which they supplant. While in no way lessening the effect of human association with landscape, science lifts the veil that hides the past from us, and in every region calls up a succession of visions which, by their contrast with what now presents itself to the eye, and by their own unlooked-for marvels, rivet our attention. Scenes long familiar are illumined by 'a light that never was on land or sea.' We view them as if an enchanter's wand were waving over us, and by some strange glamour were blending past and present into one."

The lessons taught by the superficial features of the earth, when their deep meaning is revealed to the eye of the geologist, were not altogether unheeded by Tennyson; but "there remains a boundless field for some future poetic seer." So says Sir A. Geikie in his essay on 'Landscape and Literature'—an essay which is perhaps the most notable in the present volume. In this admirable sketch, which represents the Romanes Lecture of 1898, it is shown how the lowlands of England, offering rural repose to

the gentle spirit of Cowper, inspired his graceful verse; how the Scottish lowlands, with their rapid streams, influenced the poetry of Thomson and the bolder verse of Burns; how the character of the upland scenery, so well marked in the south of Scotland, affected the Border ballads and the poetry of Scott; how the mountain scenery of the English lakes finds reflection in Wordsworth, while the rugged vigour of the Scottish Highlands, with all their grandeur and gloom, has left its mark on Macpherson's Ossianic poems. But notwithstanding the poetic treatment of scenery in the past, Sir Archibald believes that, with the extension of geological knowledge, "the bond between landscape and literature will be drawn closer than ever."

More than twenty years ago Sir A. Geikie delivered at the Royal Institution a course of five lectures on the origin of the scenery of the British Islands, and an epitome of these is here reprinted from *Nature*. Being only an abstract of the discourses, it contrasts in style with the previous essays, the aim here being conciseness so far as is consistent with clearness. Then follows the author's well-known address as President of the British Association at the Edinburgh meeting in 1892, in which he deals with his favourite subject of James Hutton, the illustrious philosopher of Edinburgh, and Hutton's epoch-making work 'The Theory of the Earth.' Another British Association address which finds a place in this volume is one delivered by Sir A. Geikie to the Geological Section at the Dover meeting in 1899. It deals in a masterly manner with the fascinating subject of Time as an element in geological history.

The remaining contributions to the volume include a review of 'Darwin's Life and Letters'; a graceful tribute to the work of Hugh Miller, containing some interesting personal reminiscences, as recorded at the centenary celebration of his birth at Cromarty; a thoughtful address on 'Science in Education,' delivered to the students of Mason University College, Birmingham; and, finally, an admirable sketch of the geological structure and history of the Roman Campagna—a sketch due, we believe, to studies carried on during a winter spent, a few years ago, in Rome and its neighbourhood.

SOCIETIES.

GEOLOGICAL.—April 5.—Dr. J. E. Marr, President, in the chair.—Lieut.-Col. B. M. Skinner and Messrs. T. Adamson, M. Burr, T. Crook, W. A. Parker, and Herbert I. C. Turner were elected Fellows.—The following communications were read: 'On the Divisions and Correlation of the Upper Portion of the Coal-Measures, with Special Reference to their Development in the Midland Counties of England,' by Mr. R. Kidston, and 'On the Age and Relations of the Phosphatic Chalk of Taplow,' by Messrs. H. J. Osborne White and Llewellyn Treacher.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—April 12.—Mr. C. H. Compton, V.P., in the chair.—Mr. Emanuel Green exhibited a fine example of a moneyer's weight of bronze, Portuguese, of about A.D. 1600, and equivalent to the weight of 37.12s. of our coinage.—Dr. W. de Gray Birch exhibited an Egyptian vase of terra-cotta, supposed to be of about 5000 B.C.; also a very elegant vase from Cyprus, of about 1500 B.C., both of the character known as libatory vessels.—Mr. C. Dack, of Peterborough, read a paper on 'Folk- and Weather-Lore of Peterborough and District' in continuation of one he read a few years ago. Peterborough being situated at the junction of the four counties of Northampton, Huntingdon, Cambridge, and Lincoln, forms, as it were, a centre for so many sayings that it becomes somewhat difficult to make a selection. Mr. Dack therefore confined his account to those proverbs he had himself heard used within a radius of twelve miles, and the folk- and weather-lore he had learnt from old and young. In the local proverbs Peterborough is almost always associated with pride, from pre-Reformation days even to the twentieth century, as in the following:—

Crowland as courteous as courteous may be,
Thorney the bane of many a good tree,
Ramsey the rich and Peterborough the proud;
Sawtre by the way, that poor abbaye,
Gave more alms than all they.

Or again:—

Ramsey the rich of gold and of fee,
Thorney the flower of the Fen countree,
Crowland so courteous of meat and of drink;
Peterborough the proud, as all men do think;
And Sawtre by the way, that old abbaye,
Gave more alms in one day than all they.

In another rhyming verse Peterborough is called poor and proud. Another old proverb says:—

If in the Minster Close a hare
Should for herself have made a lair,
Be sure before the week is down
A fire will rage within the town.

Amongst the large number of weather-lore predictions may be cited the following:—

When the clouds of the morn to the West fly away,
You may safely rely on a settled fair day.

Rain in the East, three days at least.

"As the weather is the first twelve days of January, so it will be for the next twelve months."—An interesting discussion followed, in which the Chairman, Mr. E. Green, Mr. Milward, Mr. Sayson, and others joined.

LINNEAN.—April 6.—Mr. A. C. Seward, V.P., in the chair.—Miss H. C. I. Fraser, Miss D. F. M. Pertz, and Miss E. R. Saunders were admitted Fellows. Marian, Lady Bask, Miss L. J. Clarke, Mr. R. I. Pocock, and Mr. W. Wise were elected Fellows.—Auditors were elected: for the Council, Mr. H. W. Monckton and Mr. G. S. Saunders; for the Fellows, Mr. H. Druce and Mr. H. Groves.—Mr. W. Botting Hemsley exhibited a number of specimens and drawings of pitchers of *Nepenthes*, supplemented by slides, prepared by Mr. L. Farman, to illustrate the various types of pitchers and their marvellous glandular systems.—Prof. R. J. Harvey Gibson gave the substance of his paper on 'The Axillary Scales of Aquatic Monocotyledons.'—Mrs. L. J. Veley presented a paper, 'A Further Contribution to the Study of *Pelomyza palustris* (Greff), illustrating her remarks with a series of lantern-slides.—Dr. D. Prain read a note on 'Mansonieae, a New Tribe of the Natural Order Sterculiaceae,' and exhibited specimens and diagrams of a species of the tribe, sent to the Calcutta Botanic Garden by Mr. F. B. Manson, of the Indian Forest Department. The species is the type of a new genus, *Mansonia*, J. R. Drumm. MSS. Its nearest ally is an African genus, *Triplachiton*, Schum., which has been made the basis of a new natural order, *Triplachitonaceae*.

HISTORICAL.—April 13.—The Rev. W. Hunt President, in the chair.—The following were elected Fellows: Canon T. Scott Holmes, the Rev. A. J. Carlyle, the Rev. F. W. Weaver, and Mr. C. E. Wade.—A paper was read by Miss E. M. G. Routh on 'The English Occupation of Tangiers (1661-83), giving the results of the author's researches among the State Papers at the Record Office for the purpose of supplementing the printed literature upon this subject.—A discussion followed, in which the President, Col. E. M. Lloyd, the Hon. Secretary, the Director, and Mr. A. N. Butt took part.

MATHEMATICAL.—April 13.—Dr. E. W. Hobson in the chair.—The following papers were communicated: 'On Irreducible Jacobians of Degree Six,' by Mr. P. W. Wood, 'Ordinary Inner Limiting Sets in the Plane or Higher Space,' by Dr. W. H. Young, and 'Note on a Hypergeometric Function,' by the Rev. F. H. Jackson.—Informal communications were made as follows: 'Fermat's Numbers and the Converse of Fermat's Theorem,' by Mr. A. E. Western, and 'On the Strains that accompany Bending,' by Prof. A. E. H. Love.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

Wed. British Numismatic S.
Thurs. Institution of Electrical Engineers, 8.—Discussion on 'The Problem of the Alternate-Current Motor applied to Traction.' Paper on 'The Alternate-Current Series Motor,' Mr. F. Creed.

Science Gossip.

The former scholars of the eminent French surgeon Prof. Léon Labbé, member of the Institut and of the Académie de Médecine, last week gave a pleasant proof of their admiration by presenting him with a medal struck in his honour by Patey. On the one side of the medal is a portrait, "aérienne et méditative," of M. Labbé himself, and on

the other a scene inspired by an incident in the career of the popular surgeon. The medal was presented by Prof. Lannelongue, the president of the committee.

It is not generally known that there is still a very considerable length of the frontier between Burma and China undelimited. This strip is in the Upper Irrawaddy region north of Myitkyina. It is not merely undelimited, but it is unknown, and the ignorance of the Chinese about it is as great as, if not greater than, our own. For this reason a special degree of interest, if not importance, attaches to the joint Anglo-Chinese expedition which is visiting this region at the present time, and which is not expected to return before the month of June. Mr. Litton, H.B.M.'s Consul at Teng-yueh, and Mr. Leveson, Deputy Commissioner of Bhamo, represent the British Government, and their escort consists of forty Gurkhas and Kachin Military Police under a native officer. The Chinese representative is the Taotai of Teng-yueh, and he has an escort of the same strength as the British. The expedition left Kuyung, in Chinese territory, at the beginning of the month.

A VISUAL observation of Jupiter's sixth satellite was obtained by Mr. Hammond on January 8th with the 26-inch refractor at the Naval Observatory, Washington.

Two new small planets have been discovered at the Königstuhl Observatory, Heidelberg—one by Prof. Max Wolf on the 3rd inst., and the other by Dr. Götz on the 6th.

THREE new variable stars have been detected by Madame Ceraski, examining photographic plates taken by M. Blajko at the Moscow Observatory, to be called var. 44, 1905, Andromedæ; var. 45, 1905, Tauri; and var. 46, 1905, Cassiopeiæ respectively. The second of these is B.D. +25° 732, and the magnitude 8.9 is assigned to it in the 'Durchmusterung,' but in several of the Moscow plates last February (and on other occasions) it was registered below the tenth. M. Blajko observed it visually on the 14th, 15th, and 16th ult., and found it of the 8.5 magnitude, and reddish in colour. The third is identical with B.D. +57° 342, where it is stated to be of the 9.4 magnitude, but on the plates it appears several times much fainter, and even below the tenth magnitude. M. Blajko observed it visually on the 17th ult., when the magnitude was found to be 9.0. Prof. Turner writes in the same number (4010) of the *Astronomische Nachrichten* in which these announcements appear that Mr. T. H. Astbury, of Croft Villas, Wallingford, has found the star 48 in the constellation Auriga to be variable, with a range of about half a magnitude, from 5.0 to 5.5. The period is probably a few days only in length, but though the variability has been confirmed by Mr. Stanley Williams, who observed a maximum on the 30th ult., the actual period is still uncertain. The star will be reckoned as var. 47, 1905, Aurigæ.

PROF. WENDELL, of the Harvard College Observatory, has ascertained that the small planet Eunomia, No. 15, is subject to a variability in brightness, amounting to about half a magnitude.

We have received the Report of the Director of the Kodaikānal and Madras Observatories for the year 1904. Mr. C. F. Butler, who had been for a considerable time in charge of the former as Acting Director, left it on February 1st, 1904, and since that date Mr. Michie Smith has resumed the whole responsibility, Mr. R. L. Jones continuing to superintend the operations, wholly of a meteorological character, at Madras as Deputy-Director. At Kodaikānal the astronomical work has chiefly related to solar physics, some results of which have already been noticed in *The Athenæum*. The year in question was exceptionally favourable for such work, and there were only twenty-two

days on which some observations of the sun could not be obtained. There was a marked, but by no means uniform increase in the number of spots over previous years; the sun had not been wholly free from spots since the 23rd of September, 1903, but there were several days in 1904 on which only one group was visible. The Magnetic Observatory is now under the Survey of India, and details regarding it no longer find a place in this Report. Meteorological and seismological observations have been carried on as before. The rainfall at Kodaikānal was abnormally low, amounting for the year to only 46.62 inches falling on 86 days, as against an average of about 64 inches falling on 130 days. Thunderstorms were very numerous during March, April, and May. The highest wind record for a day was 824 miles on the 7th of June. The highest shade temperature recorded was 77°·3 on the 6th of April, and the lowest 39°·9 on the 7th of January. At Madras the rainfall was very much below the average in all months except July; the fall for the whole year was only 20.64 inches, which is more than twenty-eight below the average. The highest temperature recorded was 103°·5 on the 3rd of June, and the lowest 61°·2 on the 1st of February.

FINE ARTS

The Complete Works of John Ruskin. Library Edition. Edited by E. T. Cook and Alexander Wedderburn. Vols. III.-XV. (George Allen.)

WITH a good many of Ruskin's positions and theories, especially in technical matters of art, we have found it impossible to agree. But his genius and outstanding importance for his times are beyond question. His was—as, we think, Mazzini pointed out—a most analytical mind, and his very waywardness led him to afford unexpected illuminations in the wide field over which he roamed. He touched nothing without adorning it, and his influence is, perhaps, more widely disseminated in the literature of to-day than that of any other master of science, art, or philosophy, with the single exception of Darwin. No writer with a pretence to prophetic power appeals to so many different classes, or is so widely quoted. This is mainly due to the fact that he is the most splendid master of English in the last century. The professional critic of style, who has after some years of experience an instinctive distaste for ornament, discovers that Ruskin, fine, full, and free as he is, is not overloaded with a burden of words that cries for removal. He is essentially English, too; he is not always peddling with little Gallicisms like Thackeray, Germanizing the language like Carlyle, or laying on sonorous Latinisms like De Quincey. No single phrase in Ruskin starts up and compels admiration as carefully chosen to brighten indifferent English; his writing is all of a piece, wonderfully level and fluent. He is in prose the chief inheritor of the glories of our English Bible. Nor is he wholly sombre, like the ordinary fanatic or devotee; his desperate zeal did not prevent him from indulging a rare gift of irony and humour which put him above most preachers, at any rate as far as honour in their own country goes. The beauty of such a book as 'Sesame and Lilies' is known to everybody, but passages of similar wide appeal are to be found everywhere

in more technical works, such as 'The Seven Lamps of Architecture.' Here, for instance, from the opening pages is a paragraph concerning the unknown architects of the grandest of our ecclesiastical monuments:—

"All else for which the builders sacrificed all their living interests and aims and achievements has passed away. We know not for what they laboured, and we see no evidence of their reward. Victory, wealth, authority, happiness—all are departed, though bought with many a bitter sacrifice. But of them and of their life and toil upon earth, one reward, one evidence remains to us in those grey heaps of deep-wrought stone. They have taken with them to the grave their powers, their honours and their errors—but they have left us their adoration."

His friends and disciples have certainly raised the best of tributes to his memory in this stately and imposing edition. It could not have been done in better taste, or with more laborious love. The page is large, and printed in beautiful type with ample margins. The introductions and appendixes are wonderful in their detail and elaborateness. Thus Mr. E. T. Cook writes a most interesting preface to 'The Stones of Venice,' in which Ruskin's retorts to reviewers show that he was, if dispirited, by no means frightened out of his considerable powers of vituperation. Everywhere notes supply illustrations, verifications, additions so completely that, complicated as any commentary on Ruskin must be, by reason of his changes of opinion, this may with perfect confidence be declared the definitive edition. The labour of editing must have been very great, but those who were responsible have their reward in knowing that their names are inseparably connected with their master and friend, and that, difficult as he was to please in the matter of presenting his work, he could have found here little or nothing to correct.

The illustrations are rendered with admirable fidelity and effect, and many facsimiles of Ruskin's own letters serve to brighten the bibliographical side of the edition, which is more correct than any that has appeared, for a number of small misprints current in former issues have not escaped the eagle eye of the annotators. We can well believe that, like Boswell, they "have sometimes been obliged to run half over London, in order to fix a date correctly." But we think that they are bound to receive from every one who looks at their work the praise which he despaired of obtaining. In an age like the present, incurious of accuracy and full of incompetent commentators, who often obscure what they pretend to explain, this edition is an outstanding monument almost without parallel.

Selected Drawings from the Old Masters in the University Galleries and in the Library at Christchurch, Oxford. Chosen and described by Sidney Colvin. Part III. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)—Once more we have to acclaim a remarkable performance on the part of Mr. Colvin and the Clarendon Press. The third part of this admirable publication is as delightful and as worthy of its origins as its predecessors. The drawings are, as before, reproduced superbly; they are all of them either of real significance artistically or of historical importance, and, as usual, Mr. Colvin's notes are scholarly, lucid, and to the point, while his

quotations of authorities are thoroughly complete. Once more, therefore, it becomes a pleasant duty to thank him for the great service which he is rendering to students by the publication of this series. The present portfolio contains, perhaps, rather more that is open to discussion than has been the case before, and on one or two points we venture to disagree.

The first drawing is a life-sized head in profile of a young woman with a fanciful headdress, presumably intended for a saint in an altarpiece. Mr. Colvin ascribes it to Verrocchio. That it belongs to his atelier there can be no doubt. Mr. Berenson gives it to a pupil. Mr. Colvin—rightly, we think—refuses to separate it from the well-known drawing of a head in the Malcoim Collection, which almost all connoisseurs, including Mr. Berenson, ascribe to Verrocchio himself. With him we fail to see any difference of hand between these two drawings, while the likeness to the head of an angel in the Uffizi, also given to Verrocchio by most authorities, is very striking. Mr. Colvin is, therefore, likely to find almost complete agreement with him in this attribution. We confess to an inability to see the hand of so distinguished a master in any of these drawings, which must stand or fall together. In all alike we find the same rather common type of nose, with swollen nostrils, the articulation of which with the face is unduly accented, the same dull and heavy touch in the drawing of the hair, which is disposed in thick curls, of which the rhythm lacks spring and variety. We have here, too, what seems to us a similar want of taste in the heavy convolutions of the headdress. In fact to us this drawing, and the others usually ascribed to Verrocchio, with the exception of the masterly drawing of 'Putti' in the Louvre, have the marks of an ill-defined group of imitators, of whom Botticini was one and the author of the 'Madonna' in the National Gallery (No. 296) another. It is rather to the latter that we are inclined to ascribe this work. But we frankly confess that this view is heretical, and that orthodox criticism will support Mr. Colvin. It seems, however, worth while to record a vivid personal impression, in spite of the consciousness that it is not likely to be shared by others.

The next sheet contains two drawings by Leonardo, one, of the early Florentine period, of surpassing beauty. It must be one of the earliest attempts at the pyramidal composition of the group of two women with two children which occupied him from time to time throughout his life, until it took final form in the 'St. Anne and the Virgin' of the Louvre. The other Mr. Colvin rightly recognizes as part of a composition for the washing of the Disciples' feet. Then follow two brilliant and sketchy Filippino Lippi, then two Michelangelo, the second a drawing of a dragon. The head is almost precisely similar to that of the serpents in the 'Plague' of the Sistine Chapel, and one wonders whether it was a fanciful idea worked out at the same time. On the back of this is the celebrated sheet of studies with the legend "Andrea abbi pazienza" in Michelangelo's own handwriting. There is little or nothing here that can clearly be recognized as the master's. Next come two very imposing designs of sibyls, which have till recently received the highest honour; but though we resented their attribution at a first glance, we finally agreed with Mr. Colvin, who follows Wickhoff and Berenson in ascribing them to the late imitator Passerotti.

After this come two battle-scenes, ascribed heretofore to Raphael, but by Mr. Colvin regarded as copies, on the ground of the superiority of another version of one of them which is in Mr. Wayne's collection, and which he reproduces as evidence of his conclusion. Here we find ourselves unable to see eye to eye with Mr. Colvin. To us the comparison, which he so thoughtfully enables us to make by the additional

reproduction, is overwhelmingly in favour of the Oxford drawing. It would require too much space to establish the reasons of our impression, but one instance may suffice. The neck of the kneeling prisoner in the Oxford drawing is admirably articulated with the fore-shortened torso; in Mr. Wayne's it is stuck on with a collar of flesh which has no anatomical significance. But indeed it is rather a question of the vitality and expressiveness of the line than of superior knowledge that proclaims to us the originality of the Oxford drawings.

Coming now to the Venetians, we have a most delightful and rare Giulio Campagnola, then a typical Domenico Campagnola, then an impressive study from the head of Michelangelo's 'Giuliano de' Medici,' ascribed with great probability to Tintoretto.

The German drawings are very good. First we have a naively realistic water-colour landscape of a mountain valley by Dürer, belonging to the period of his first journey to Italy. We suppose that the ugly dark blotches in the sky are due to the blackening of body-colour in the original. If this is so it seems a pity that they were not oxidized first, as they mar the beauty of the drawing. Then there are two drawings by Altdorfer, one of which, the 'St. Nicholas rebuking a Tempest,' seems to us among the finest and most imaginative of that artist's creations.

For the Rubens portrait which follows Mr. Colvin allows to the sceptical an alternative attribution to Cornelis de Vos, which, we confess, seemed to us probable before reading his note. Then come Rembrandt's portrait of his father, two Claudes, and a magnificent Watteau. Altogether it is a selection which makes us eager for Part IV.

Royal and Historic Gloves and Shoes. By W. B. Redfern. (Methuen & Co.)—Mr. Redfern is right in thinking that no attempt has hitherto been made fully to illustrate the subject that he has chosen for this monograph. In the opening paragraph of the preface he says:

"From the outset my aim has been to give accurate and reliable illustrations of royal and historic gloves and shoes, trusting to these for success rather than upon any literary display, that part of the matter having already been efficiently done by several well-known authors."

Mr. Redfern and his publishers are to be heartily congratulated on having carried out this idea to such a successful issue. With some trifling exceptions, every one of the seventy-eight fine plates of this volume have been specially taken for this work from the existing article, either by photography, or by careful water-colour drawing executed by the author. As for the letterpress, the information contained in the introductions to the two sections of the work, together with the descriptions of each plate, appears to be sufficient, accurate, and useful. The volume ought specially to appeal to artists, lovers of embroidery, curators of museums, and, in some respects, general antiquaries.

It would have made the book still more valuable had the author included a bibliography of each subject. At all events, he might at least have referred those who desired further information to Beck's 'Gloves: their Annals and Associations' (1883), and Dutton's 'Boots and Shoes of our Ancestors' (1898). It scarcely seems suitable to include in such a work as this illustrations and accounts of mailed gauntlets or steel mittens. Had these been omitted, room might have been found for several historical examples which we look for in vain. Such are the gloves attributed to Mary, Queen of Scots, in the Ashmolean Museum; the top-boots worn by the Duke of Marlborough at the battle of Blenheim, in Mr. Dutton's collection; and the shoe of silk brocade of the Duchess of York, 1791, in the collection of Mr. Kingham.

A study, however, of the large number of remarkable and authenticated examples so nobly

illustrated in this volume soon effaces slight disappointment as to a few particular instances. The beautiful and delicately embroidered gloves of Henry VIII., in the possession of Mr. Alfred de la Fontaine, form a most attractive frontispiece; it is a masterpiece of colour-printing. Another highly interesting coloured plate supplies a picture of the left-hand glove of a pair belonging to the great William of Wykeham, which are preserved in the treasury of New College, Oxford. These gloves are upwards of five hundred years old and are in a remarkable state of preservation:—

"They are made of crimson, purll knitted, silk, embroidered on the backs and cuffs with gold, now faded and tarnished. The octagon designs round the cuffs are separated by small squares of green silk; a double band of gold embroidery encircles each finger and thumb. The entire length of the gloves, from the tip of the middle finger to the edge of the cuff, is 9½ inches. The cuffs are lined with crimson silk: the circles on the back of the hand, with their sixteen flame-pointed arms worked in gold, surround the sacred monogram."

It is supposed that these gloves were worn by the bishop at the opening religious ceremonial of "St. Mary's College of Winchester in Oxenford" on April 14th, 1386.

About the most interesting relics recorded in this volume, from an historic point of view, are the plain gloves and boots worn by Henry VI. at the battle of Hexham, and left behind by that monarch when he was concealed at Bolton Hall. They are now in the Free Public Museums, Liverpool. The gloves are of fine brown Spanish leather, lined with deerskin, tanned with the hair on; the gauntlets reach to the elbow, but could be turned down at will. The boots are of like leather, and similarly lined; they partake of the character of gaiters, and are fastened from the ankles to the knees by a series of small buttons.

Perhaps the finest example of English sixteenth-century glove embroidery occurs in the white kid gloves, embroidered with gold gimp wire, which belonged for a brief period to Queen Elizabeth. They were presented to the queen by the University on the occasion of her progress to Oxford in 1566, and were left there at the termination of her visit. They are now in the Ashmolean Museum, and are in almost perfect preservation.

Among other gloves here described and illustrated, and well authenticated, are examples that belonged to Lord Darnley, to James I., Charles I., Charles II., Oliver Cromwell, and Queen Anne; whilst shoes or boots of Queen Elizabeth, the Queen of Bohemia, Charles I., the Duke of Gloucester, and Queen Anne are also figured. The most priceless relic, if we could be sure of its genuineness, is, undoubtedly, the gloves of Shakspeare. These are a pair of grey buckskin, with gold thread embroidery. The gauntlets have a gold fringe sewn on to an edging of pale pink silk. They are now the property of Dr. Horace Furness, the well-known Shakspearean. These gloves were sent by John Ward, of Leominster, to David Garrick, in 1769, when preparations were being made for a Shakspeare jubilee at Stratford-on-Avon. The letter in which Ward said they had been given to him by a descendant and namesake of William Shakspeare in 1746 is still extant. Their subsequent descent, through Mrs. Siddons and Mrs. Kemble, to their present owner is authentic.

A large number of examples of different periods, of both gloves and shoes, not identified with particular individuals, royal or otherwise, also form part of this comprehensive work. For this purpose, the collections in various museums have been largely drawn upon. In the case of shoes, four of the best plates are from examples in the Northampton Museum, one of the best arranged that we have seen.

Shrines of British Saints. By J. Charles Wall. "Antiquary's Books." (Methuen & Co.)—This is a good subject, and one that is well

handled by Mr. Wall. After certain comprehensive general statements on the shrines of saints, a chapter is devoted to the shrines of St. Alban and St. Amphibalus, the remains of which have of late been pieced together in an ingenious manner, after more than three centuries of disruption. This is followed by chapters on the shrines of virgins and matrons, of prelates and priests, and of royal saints. The concluding section deals with the destruction of English shrines in the sixteenth century.

The present work is an attempt, as explained in the introduction, to picture, both by illustration and letterpress, the various classes of shrines raised in Great Britain to honour the memory and relics of her saints, and particularly to describe the construction of the greater shrines.

"These structures should be better known, some for the sake of the saint, others for the sake of the shrine; others, again, reveal to us some of the customs of our forefathers, or how they became the means of swaying human passions. Raised to stimulate devotion, they occasionally stirred envy and covetousness, and tended to provoke even more grievous sins. The numerous legends which, in the minds of the simple, enfolded many of the shrines in palls of wondrous mystery, and thereby begot greater awe and reverence in the person of the pilgrim, have not been entirely overlooked, many of them being deeply interesting, even if mainly fabulous."

The story of the extraordinary amount of guile and deceit practised by the monks of St. Albans to retain the relics of their saint, and of the cunning covetousness displayed by the monks of Ely for a like purpose, seems almost incredible. The stripping of St. Albans of precious metals and jewels, to the value of 1,500*l.*, by Abbot Geoffrey for the benefit of the starving poor in a time of grievous famine is a far pleasanter tale.

One of the curious results of the strange custom of dismembering the bodies of saints was the making of shrines or reliquaries that took the form of that member of the body a piece of which was enclosed, such as the head, arm, foot, or hand. The construction of such reliquaries gave scope for the exercise of the highest art of the goldsmith and jeweller. When it took the form of a head it was usually called a *chef*. The British Museum has an early example (eleventh century) of the head of St. Eustace, which is here figured. This instance is of wood, overlaid with silver, partly gilt; round the head is a fillet set with stones and paste, among them being two antique gems. The neck rises from a square plinth, the sides of which have small silver effigies of the Apostles beneath arcades. This *chef* formed part of the treasures of the cathedral church of Basle, and was sold in the year 1834. The early shrine or case of St. Lachtin's arm, of beautiful engraved native workmanship, in the museum of the Royal Irish Academy, forms another of the illustrations. It is of bronze, but the hand is of silver, as well as the enriched base of the arm. Mr. Wall aptly remarks that it is this description of reliquary that has led from time to time to undeserved charges of fraud, made by those who were ignorant of or wilfully misrepresented the usual nature of such shrines. Thus "a head of St. Eustace" or "an arm of St. Lachtin" did not of necessity imply that the whole head or the whole arm was enclosed in such a reliquary, but merely—as was well known and understood by the faithful—that a fragment of bone from that particular part of the saint's body was therein enclosed. Doubtless there were cases of fraud in relics; but when the truth is known about these member reliquaries, it becomes obvious that there is no need for cynical surprise at a saint possessing several heads in different localities.

These pages do not profess to embrace any scheme of tabulating the almost numberless shrines which are known to have existed, or of enumerating the relics of British or foreign

saints formerly preserved in our national churches. Nevertheless, the volume fairly exhausts all the more important examples, and brings together, after a helpful fashion, between two covers a vast amount of information hitherto widely scattered among hundreds of books and manuscripts. Mr. Wall is well up to date; not only is there an account of the discovery of the relics of St. Eanswythe in the parish church of Folkestone, but also of the still more recent finding of the lead-enwrapped and inscribed relics of St. Candida, in the church of Whitechurch, Dorset. Nor is the small relic of the great St. Boniface, the Apostle of Germany, still preserved in the church of Brixworth, Northamptonshire, overlooked. One omission that we note is any reference to the bringing of a relic of St. Germain from France to the old former cathedral church of Cornwall, at St. Germans, in the fifteenth century, as mentioned in the episcopal registers of Exeter. Though no remains of the actual shrine exist, there can be no doubt that the beautifully enriched chapel at the east end of the south aisle was built for its reception. To this relic local pilgrimages were made. There is ample room, by-the-by, for a book on English pilgrimages, which would make a good companion volume to this on shrines.

The illustrations are at once numerous, aptly chosen, and good of their respective kinds. There are twenty-seven page plates, and upwards of fifty blocks in the text. A few of them are reproductions from other works, but most of these are from archaeological journals and books seldom seen by the general public. Several of them are from specially taken photographs, whilst many are drawings executed by the author. Among the latter is the suitable frontispiece, which is a happily conceived conjectural restoration of St. Bede's shrine in the beautiful Galilee of the cathedral church of Durham. The highly interesting description of this shrine given in the sixteenth-century 'Rites of Durham' is faithfully portrayed. According to that authority the shrine stood upon a monument of blue marble three feet high, supported by five small pillars, one at each corner and one in the middle:—

"The uppermost stone whereon St. Bede's feretory stood had three holes at each corner, into which irons were fastened to guide the cover when it was drawn up or let down. This cover was of fine wainscot, very curiously gilded and appointed, to draw up and down over the shrine, as they list to show the sumptuousness thereof."

Mr. Wall has selected for illustration the moment when the guardian of the relic is causing the finely wainscoted cover to be drawn up to show the richness of the actual shrine to a devoutly kneeling visitor. A picture like this makes the realization of the arrangement and accessories of an important shrine of mediæval England far easier than any amount of printed description.

Almost the only fault to be found with the pictures is that one or two of them illustrate subjects of which there is apparently no account to be found in the text. For instance, an effective drawing of a small 'English Reliquary of Latten,' of bold and effective design, at the top of plate iv., has no description except the brief title printed below it. We believe this to be taken from an example in the Victoria and Albert Museum, though it is not so stated. On the very last page of this book, however, is an account of a similar latten reliquary found in a Somersetshire cottage, which is described in vol. x. of *The Archaeological Journal*. Is it possible that this can have found its way to South Kensington? It might be well to inquire what other examples of this kind of effective English metal workmanship—dating, we suppose, from circa 1400—are extant. There is certainly another in the collection of Mr. William Bemrose, of Derby.

MEDALS AND COINS.

Italian Medals. By Cornelius von Fabriczy. Translated by Mrs. Gustavus Hamilton. (Duckworth.)—The need of a good book in English on the Italian medals of the Renaissance has been supplied by the translation of a work published in Germany two years ago in a much less attractive form. The reproductions of medals, instead of being scattered about the text, are now gathered into an orderly arrangement on separate plates, while the examples of Vittore Pisano and Matteo de' Pasti have been reproduced afresh in the full size of the originals. The paper and printing are far superior to those of the German edition. The translation has had the benefit of revision by Mr. G. F. Hill, who has left the body of Herr von Fabriczy's text unaltered, merely adding an occasional correction or indicating a new discovery in a foot-note. The translator has done her task well, but we have found two cases of inaccuracy which only a careless reader could let pass unchallenged. Both occur in the account of Cellini, who is said to have designed his medal of Clement VII. "on the occasion of the erection by the Pope of the celebrated fountain at Orvieto." The Pozzo di San Patrizio is not a fountain erected, but a well sunk in the rock, with two distinct staircases constructed by Sangallo, one for descent to the level of the water, the other for returning. A second medal by Cellini is said to have "a thickness, entirely unusual in medals, of 14 cm." A medal about five inches thick would be, indeed, unusual, but for "thickness" Mrs. Hamilton should have written *diameter*.

The book is not a complete history of Italian medalists or a catalogue of their works, nor does it enter sufficiently into detail to satisfy the special student, but as a comprehensive and critical survey of the leading quattrocento and cinquecento medals it may be highly recommended to the layman who has felt their fascination—be it Pisano or Pastorino that appeals to him—and wishes to understand the place of the medal in the general development of Italian art.

Les Médailleurs et les Graveurs de Monnaies, Jetons, et Médailles en France. Par Natalis Rondot. (Paris, Leroux.)—This fine volume is the outcome of fifty years of research in the national and provincial archives of France, in the course of which M. Rondot is said to have made 120,000 extracts from original documents bearing on medalists and the designers and engravers of coins, tokens, and seals. He had published part of his stores of learning in the shape of monographs on several artists connected especially with Troyes and Lyons; but this general survey of the whole field, from the twelfth century to the nineteenth, including notices of 1,194 die-engravers or medalists born before 1800, remained unpublished, and not entirely completed, at the author's death in 1900. It has been edited by M. H. de la Tour, who has added greatly to the utility of the work by supplying an index (the order of the notices of artists being chronological) and thirty-nine plates of coins, tokens, and medals chosen from the stores of the Bibliothèque Nationale. The list of errata does not correct the statement on p. 157 that Jean de Candida worked till 5031 (for 1503); but it is difficult to find graver fault, or indeed any fault at all, with this valuable book of reference. The first part of M. Rondot's work, consisting of about a hundred pages, is devoted to an historical and critical survey of the coins of France, from an artistic point of view, and an account of the origin of medals, their introduction into France, and their popularity and merit at different periods. Apart from the portrait medal of the Duc de Berry, described in his inventory of 1416, but not

extant, the series of French medals opens with one issued in 1451 (two years after the date of the last work of Pisanello) to commemorate the expulsion of the English from every part of France but Calais.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL NOTES.

PROF. SAYCE has returned to the charge about his derivation of the Hebrew word Yahveh, or Yeho. On the authority of a proper name in Mr. C. H. W. Johns's 'Assyrian Deeds and Documents,' he declares that Au is merely the Semitic form of the Sumerian A, this last being the name of the sun-goddess. From this he claims that a Syrian proper name Au-bihdi, recorded by the same author, is "obviously identical with Yau-bihdi, the name of a king of Hamath, which is also given as Ilu-bihdi by Sargon," and that Au and Yau were equivalent to Assyrian writers. He further adduces a West Semitic name, Yaum-ilu, or "Yeho is god," occurring in a Babylonian document of Hammurabi's time, and a lexical tablet making Yau one of the equivalents of the ideograph *il*, or god. We have it, therefore, that in Prof. Sayce's opinion the name Jehovah can be traced to that of the Sumerian sun-goddess A, which seems far enough off. But M. Oppert will have none of this identification, and is likely to say so with some vehemence when his attention is drawn to its restatement.

For the present, however, M. Oppert has other quarrels on his hands. His attack on Father Scheil's reading of an inscription in Persian cuneiform (for which see *The Athenæum* No. 4017) has brought upon himself much clumsy abuse from an anonymous writer in the *Orientalische Literaturzeitung*, and the dissemination in Paris of a French translation of the same under the title 'Invidia Doctorum.' M. Salomon Reinach, who chronicles this very Prussian reprisal with excellent temper, while describing his octogenarian colleague as "vieillard illustre, mais irascible," declares that the translator writes French "comme un nègre," and says, with justice, that the discourteous assailant ought at least to have given his name.

The details of M. Legrain's discoveries at Karnak are given in the current number of the *Recueil de Travaux*, and prove quite as interesting as was anticipated. As has been already announced in the daily papers, his chief discovery was that of a pit or well, in which, when the water was at last removed, there appeared no fewer than 457 statues of one kind or another, and nearly 8,000 bronze figures of Osiris and other gods. M. Maspero's opinion, here recorded, that the pit was a *favissa* into which were cast things past service belonging to the cult, would not lead one to suppose that they were all in a good state of preservation; but M. Legrain's own theory seems to be that they were thrown in all at one time and in haste. From them he is able to show that the site of ancient Thebes covers treasures going much further back than has hitherto been thought possible, and he hopes that further excavations may lay bare monuments as archaic as anything hitherto found at Abydos or Negadeh. Hierakonpolis or Saqqarah. Meanwhile he tells us of a new king, Mer-ankh-Ra, a Mentuhotep of the eleventh dynasty, who seems to have been the sixth of that name. There are also a Usertsen IV., a Neferhotep III., and a Sebekhotep VIII., to be added to the list of kings in the shadowy period between the twelfth and the fourteenth dynasties; and we hear for the first time of a joint reign shared between Heru-seb-khanut II., evidently the last Tanite king of the twenty-first dynasty, and the Libyan soldier Sheshonq I., who was probably King Solomon's suzerain. M. Legrain is also able to establish from his discoveries regular pedigrees of some of the kings of the twenty-second dynasty, including

Sheshonq himself, Osorkon II., and a Horsiesi, who seems to have reigned conjointly with the last-named. The article will clear up several disputed points in the history of Egypt, but the full effects of M. Legrain's find will only be seen when his monuments are published, which will probably come to pass in several numbers of the gigantic Catalogue of the Cairo Museum. This mode of publication, though defensible, is a severe tax on the resources of Egyptologists, the Catalogue having already extended to some seventeen large volumes, costing on an average some 2l. apiece.

Meanwhile M. Maspero has returned to a subject always near to his heart, and urges in the same number of the *Recueil* that Manetho's statements with regard to the eighteenth and nineteenth dynasties require correction. His view is that Manetho, in the form in which he has come down to us, does not distinguish between historical facts which he was in a position to verify and popular tradition, as exemplified in the "Leper" story of the Exodus and elsewhere, and has therefore often mentioned the same king twice under slightly different names. This is likely enough to have been the case in the earlier dynasties, as there are some signs that the length of different reigns has been manipulated either by Manetho or his transmitters in the interests of a mystical chronology, which would make historical events occur in regular cycles. But M. Maspero now declares that Manetho's lists of the eighteenth and nineteenth dynasties can in no way be reconciled with the series of kings given in the Abydos and other tables, or with the actual monuments that we have recovered. He would therefore have us believe that kings like Manetho's Khebrois, Misphragmouthosis, and Misaphris never had any real existence, but were legendary monarchs like Sesostris or Osymandyas, to whom the popular imagination attributed, in exaggerated form, the real deeds of the different Amenhoteps and Rameses. M. Maspero's authority in matters Egyptological is so great that everything that he says deserves respectful attention; yet, if his views prevail, a good many cherished idols will be shattered.

The death of General di Cesnola, late Director of the Metropolitan Museum at New York, seems to offer a favourable opportunity to the *Revue Archéologique* for reviving the very heated controversy that sprang up some years ago with regard to the antiquities claimed to have been dug up by him at Cyprus and their authenticity. M. Salomon Reinach, now one of the editors of our excellent contemporary, publishes in the current number two letters addressed by Di Cesnola to himself in 1882-3, and says plainly that Di Cesnola there mingled falsehood with truth, and that the supposed "treasure" of Curium never existed in that place. He also bestows some pity upon Mr. Pierpont Morgan and our countryman Sir Purdon Clarke, who succeeds Di Cesnola in the Directorship of the Museum, for the trouble they will have in verifying the genuineness and provenance of the objects committed to their charge. We have no doubt that they will succeed in this, and, we hope, without too much scandal or blackening of the memory of the dead.

M. René Dussaud has, for the moment, quitted his Syrian studies and raises in the *Revue de l'Histoire des Religions* several 'Questions Mycéniennes.' He labours to show that the goddess who was associated with the Cretan Zeus was the deified Earth, and that the pair were afterwards celebrated in the worship of Zeus and Hera. Generally he would identify the Cretan rites with many of those which the Greeks were supposed to have inherited from the Pelasgi. Among these was apparently included the custom of human sacrifice, which he has no doubt was practised, at any rate, at Mycenæ. The article, though it con-

tains nothing very new, is worth reading, and he gives a good many reasons for believing that the curious Mycenaean habit of depicting lions and other animals in the attitude of heraldic "supporters" had a ritual significance.

SALE.

ON the 15th inst. Messrs. Christie sold the following. Drawings: F. De Wint, A River Scene, with barges and boat, 52l. D. G. Rossetti, Hesterna Rosa, 315l. Pictures: W. Müller, Low Life, 183l. J. Holland, Venice, 152l. D. G. Rossetti, Head of a Lady, in green dress, holding some snowdrops, 115l. T. S. Cooper, Cattle and Sheep by a River, 294l.; Cattle in a Pasture, 126l.

First-Act Gossip.

AT the Doré Gallery Mrs. Alastair Murray and Miss M. Dawkins have opened an exhibition of their water-colour drawings.

THERE is now on view at 43, Boulevard Haussmann, Paris, a collection of paintings and engravings by Mr. William Nicholson. It will be open till the 29th, and the illustrated catalogue is the work of M. Octave Uzanne.

EXCEPT for one drawing, the caricaturist Willette is unrepresented in the Luxembourg, but one of his important pictures is to find a home there. This is the vast composition known as 'Parce, Domine,' familiar to all visitors at the now defunct Chat Noir, for which the late Rodolphe Salis gave the artist 240 francs. The picture was sold some months ago privately to M. Théophile Belin, the well-known Paris bookseller, by Madame Salis for 3,000 fr. Curiously enough, 'Parce, Domine,' was refused at the Salon of 1884. M. Belin, who is an old friend of the artist, has a remarkable collection of Willette's works.

THE monument to Victor Hugo offered to the city of Rome by the Ligue Franco-Italienne will be officially inaugurated on May 6th. The Ligue will be represented by M. Edouard Lockroy, former vice-president of the Chamber of Deputies, by M. Beauquier, president of the Ligue, and by other prominent members of the same association. The Comédie-Française will be represented by M. Frédéric Febvre, who will read a discourse by M. Jules Claretie. The Paris Municipal Council will also be represented, and the Government will send a delegate, who has not yet been nominated.

Two interesting art sales were held at the Hôtel Drouot, Paris, at the end of last week. One of these consisted of pictures and drawings by Toulouse-Lautrec and Steinlen. Some, if not all of those by the latter were at one time in the collection of that notorious *chansonnier* Aristide Bruant, and served to illustrate Bruant's two collected editions of verses. The Steinlen drawings, for the most part, realized only small prices, 500 francs being paid for one called 'Au Bois de Boulogne,' and 300 fr. for 'Au Bois de Vincennes.' The highest price paid for any one picture by Toulouse-Lautrec was 4,500 fr. given for 'A Montrouge.' The second sale comprised the first part of the water-colour drawings and sketches by Daniel Vierge. The pen-drawings for the 'Pablo de Ségovie' sold well, one alone fetching 1,050 fr., another 770 fr., and many of the others varied between four and five hundred francs each.

MUSIC

Musical Gossip.

HERR BRONISLAW HUBERMAN appeared at the Philharmonic Concert at Queen's Hall on Thursday evening last week, and played the solo part of Tchaikowsky's Violin Concerto in D. The

rendering of the music was thoroughly artistic, but there was a certain lack of life, of warmth in the tone. The violinist met with a cordial reception. The revival of Dvorák's Symphony in D, performed under the composer's direction at a Philharmonic Concert more than twenty years ago, was welcome. The music is clever and characteristic, and far more natural than that of many more modern works. Dr. Cowen gave an excellent performance of the work. His programme also included the Scherzo from Mendelssohn's Octet, arranged for orchestra by the composer himself, and it was rendered with all due delicacy.

MADAME WANDA LANDOWSKA's second recital took place at the Queen's Hall on Saturday afternoon. The programme began with Voltes by Byrd and Morley from the Fitzwilliam Virginal Book, and other quaint specimens by Praetorius and Jacques Champion de Chambonnières; these were played some on a large, some on a small harpsichord. Then came 'Laender' and Valses by Schubert on a Pleyel pianoforte of similar action and tone to one of the composer's period; next Waltzes by Weber, Schumann, &c., on a modern instrument, and, finally, a group of Chopin Valses. The talented artist again displayed both skill and taste, but as she is an admirable exponent of old music, and has the old instruments to hand, it would have been interesting to hear her play more of it.

THE "New Trio" (MM. Richard Epstein, Louis Zimmerman, and Paul Ludwig) gave a chamber concert at the Æolian Hall on Saturday afternoon, and their highly finished performance of Beethoven's Pianoforte Trio in E flat, Op. 70, No. 2, deserves mention.

THE revival of Gluck's 'Armide' last week at the Paris Opéra is an event of great interest. It had not been given there for about eighty years. It was to be revived in 1866, and Berlioz, that great admirer of Gluck, was to superintend the rehearsals, but the scheme was abandoned.

HUMPERDINCK's new opera was produced at the royal opera-house, Berlin, yesterday week, under the direction of Richard Strauss. It is entitled 'Die Heirat wider Willen,' and the libretto, written by the composer himself, is based on Dumas's 'Les Démoniselles de Saint-Cyr.' The work was received with great enthusiasm, but time will decide whether this was meant to express satisfaction, or whether it was merely a compliment to the composer of 'Hänsel und Gretel.'

HERR VAN DYCK is taking time by the forelock. He announces for 1913 a performance of 'Parsifal' at the "Théâtre Léopold II.," as the new theatre to be inaugurated next year at Ostend is named.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

SUN. Sunday Society Concert, 3.30, Queen's Hall.
— Sunday League, 7, Queen's Hall.
THURS. Madame Amy Harrison's Concert, 3, Bechstein Hall.
FRI. Madame Artowolska's Vocal Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
— Herr Ignaz Friedmann's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
SAT. M. Lamond's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
— Mozart Society, 8, Fortman Rooms.

DRAMA

Dramatic Gossip.

As a species of solemnization of the season, performances of the old morality play of 'Everyman' have been substituted at the Shaftesbury Theatre during the present week for those of 'Othello.' Out of some reverential feeling, doubtless, no names of actors were in the programme appended to the characters. The play was given without a break, and the audience was requested not to applaud. Miss Edith Wynne-Matthison was recognized in the part:

of Everyman, in which she has won golden opinions in England and America; and Miss Tita Brand repeated her impressive performance of Knowledge. The presentation has lost, however, most of its archaic simplicity, is overweighted with superfluous characters, and was too funereal even for its subject, which is, of course, the grave.

The part in 'Leah Kleschna' intended for Sir Charles Wyndham will be played on the 27th inst. by Mr. Leonard Boyne.

'A QUESTION OF HEARTS' is the title of a play by Mr. Leo Trevor which is to be produced by Mr. Arthur Bourchier.

ON May 3rd the Comedy Theatre will reopen for one month with 'The Dictator,' a play by Mr. Richard Harding Davis which has been favourably received in America. The original cast, headed by Mr. William Collier, will visit London for the purpose of appearing in it.

TERRY'S THEATRE is to reopen with a new play, the nature of which is as yet undeclared. The theatre will subsequently, it is stated, pass into the hands of Mr. Henry Arthur Jones, who will—not for the first time—be his own manager, and produce a play of his own.

No special popularity attended the performance of Racine's 'Esther' given by Madame Bernhardt under conditions recalling those of its original production.

At next Monday's performance of 'The Critic' at the Great Queen Street Theatre by the "Mermaid Repertory Theatre," the gallery will, it is stated, be thrown open free.

MISS ROSINA FILIPPI will give at the Court Theatre, on the afternoon of May 15th, a presentation of 'Belinda,' an adaptation by herself of Rhoda Broughton's novel.

A NEW play by Mr. Pinero is promised by Mr. George Alexander for the beginning of next year.

'THE MONKEY'S PAW' will be revived this evening at the Haymarket. It will be replaced on May 6th by 'The Creole,' a one-act play by Mr. L. N. Parker, in which Mr. Cyril Maude will enact Napoleon Bonaparte.

HENRY THORNTON CRAVEN, well known a generation ago as an actor and a dramatist, died at his house, Elms Road, Clapham, on the 13th inst. Born in London on February 26th, 1818, he was in his eighty-eighth year, and was said to have been, a few days ago, the oldest living actor. He first appeared on the stage in 1840, produced his first play, 'Bertram the Avenger,' at North Shields in 1842, and made his debut in London at the Royalty under Fanny Kelly. He was seen at Covent Garden under Henry Wallack; Drury Lane, where he was Orlando in 'As You Like It' to the Rosalind of Mrs. Nisbett; the Adelphi, the Lyceum, the Strand, the St. James's, and other houses, at many country theatres, and in Australia. As an actor he is best remembered for his successful imitation of Robson. Among his plays may be counted 'The Village Nightingale,' the heroine of which was played at the Strand by Miss Eliza Nelson, whom he subsequently married; 'The Post Boy,' Strand, October 31st, 1860; 'The Chimney Corner,' Olympic, February 21st, 1861, in which Robson made a hit as Peter Probit; 'Miriam's Crime,' Strand, October 9th, 1863; 'Milky White,' in which he played finely as the hero, Strand, September 28th, 1864; 'One Tree Hill,' Strand, April 17th, 1865; 'Meg's Diversion,' New Royalty, October 17th, 1866, which ran for 330 nights; 'The Needful,' first played in Liverpool, and transferred to the St. James's January 1st, 1868; 'Philomel,' Globe, February 10th, 1870; 'Barwise's Book,' Haymarket, April 20th, 1870; 'Coals of Fire,' Court, November 20th, 1871; 'Too True,' Duke's Theatre, January 22nd,

1876. He played himself in most of his own pieces after the death of Robson. He had been long silent except for issuing, in 1876, a novel called 'Old Time.' For some time he had been in failing health.

SOME interest was inspired by the production at the Comédie Française of 'Shylock; ou, le Marchand de Venise,' by Alfred de Vigny. Written after his marriage with his neglected English bride, Lydia Bunbury, had directed his attention to the English stage, this rendering was less successful than his 'More de Venise' produced at the Comédie Française, October 24th, 1839, and subsequently revived. We fail, indeed, to trace any previous performance of the present piece. Mlle. Lara was a not too satisfactory Portia; M. Leloir created, however, a favourable impression as Shylock. Jessica was played by Mlle. Yvonne Garrick.

'IL ÉTAIT UNE BERGÈRE,' a one-act piece of M. André Rivoire, produced also at the Comédie Française, is a sentimental rendering of a well-known story. A princess has used two of the three wishes granted her by a fairy god-mother in disturbing the loves of a shepherd and shepherdess, then good-naturedly uses the third in reuniting those she has severed.

At the Vaudeville 'La Retraite' has been less successful than was expected, and has been withdrawn to make room for 'L'Armature,' a three-act comedy.

MISCELLANEA

THE STATUES IN 'EREWON.'

7, Mansfield Street, Portland Place, April 9th, 1905.

READERS of 'Erewhon' will all remember the mysterious statues standing at the top of the pass, which wailed and chanted as the wind blew through certain perforations in their heads. In Giovanni Villani's 'Chronicles,' v. 29, I find a story which may have given Butler the notion of these inanimate wardens of the marches:—

"In the year of Christ 1202 a race of men who were called Tartars issued from the mountains of Gog and Magog, and some declare that these were sprung from those tribes of Israel which Alexander the Great confined within the limits of the hills aforesaid, so that they might not mix with other peoples, and that, on account of their cowardice, they had remained there unto this time, believing that the host of Alexander was still anear. For, when they were first driven into the mountains, Alexander caused to be made by cunning art certain mighty trumpets, which he placed in the hills, so that they gave a loud blast whenever the wind blew, whereto the Tartars were terrified again, believing that the army was still encamped there. But, according to the story, the screech-owls, of which there were vast numbers in the mountains, did great hurt to the trumpets by building their nests inside them, so that when the wind blew they no longer made any sound. Whereupon the Tartars, having plucked up courage to climb the mountains, discovered the trumpets, and how they had been set up to hold them in check by fear."

This is, of course, a variant of the Gog and Magog legend, familiar to all students of the fabulous history of Alexander the Great. The general form of this tells how Alexander drove certain unclean races of cannibals into the mountains, and by the help of the gods caused the ranges to close in around them, leaving only a narrow defile, which he sealed with the Caspian Gates. This pass Col. Yule, in his edition of Marco Polo, identifies with the pass of Derbend, which is called in Turkish Demir Kâfi, or the Iron Gate.

I can find no mention of trumpets, save in Villani. Perhaps some of your readers may be able to give the source of his remark.

W. G. WATERS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—D. C. B.—W. M. R.—G. W. C.—received.

H. C. B.—Many thanks.

M. M. P.—Unsuitable for us.

J. B.—We cannot insert any more on this subject.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

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